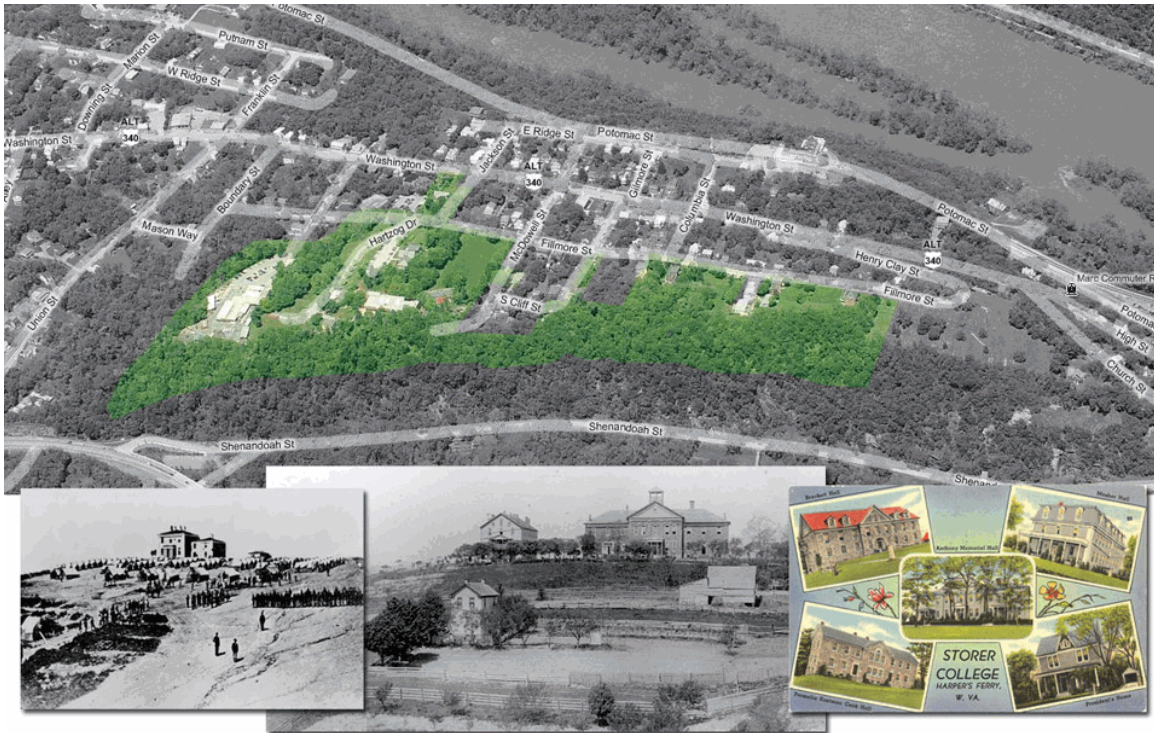

National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2010



Camp Hill
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

Camp Hill is located within Harpers Ferry National Historical Park in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Nestled between the convergence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, the historic 32-acre landscape sits atop a knoll, overlooking the surrounding scenic landscape. Developed over time, the Camp Hill landscape has been home to several groups of people and facilities, including important military events as well as the creation of one of the first African American colleges in the United States. Today, the cultural landscape serves as an important public recreation and educational resource where visitors can interpret the historic legacy of Camp Hill and Harpers Ferry.

The property is historically significant for its cultural resources that have been shaped, modified, and managed by a variety of people and events over time. The Camp Hill landscape is comprised of important natural and cultural resources that contribute to the heritage value of the property and warrant exploration and documentation.

The Camp Hill area is part of the larger Harpers Ferry National Historical Park that includes over 3,000 acres of federally-owned land along the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, available for the recreation and enjoyment of the public. The park attracts many visitors throughout the year through its special events, museums, and outdoor recreational opportunities. Camp Hill differs from other park lands in that it occupies a transitional area between the lower riverfront and the upper slopes of the town, offering spectacular views of the rivers, Maryland Heights, and Loudon Heights. In general, the setting of Camp Hill is somewhat rural with picturesque scenery and surrounding town and residences to the east and north.

Camp Hill is one of the highest topographical points in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Overlooking the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers in the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, the area bridges the space between Lower Town Harpers Ferry to the east and Bolivar Heights to the west. Immediately south of the Camp Hill study area is a steep cliff that adjoins Shenandoah Street and Route 340 before leveling off toward the Shenandoah River. Private property, mostly consisting of residences, borders the area to the north and west.

As settlers from the north and east sought lands in the west, the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers became an important access point to the settlement lands beyond. In 1747, Pennsylvanian Robert Harper passed through this area and was inspired by the potential economic and commercial opportunities the area possessed. In 1751, Harper received a land patent for 125 acres from Lord Fairfax and continued to expand his land holdings in the area until 1762. In 1763, the Virginia General Assembly granted Harper exclusive ferrying rights to foot and wagon traffic crossing the Potomac River at the established town of "Shenandoah Falls at Mr. Harper's Ferry" (O'Donnell et al 2009: II.2)

In the mid-1790s, Congress authorized funding for three United States armories as a means of protecting the young nation from potential threats as political unrest in Europe grew. Having surveyed the landscape of Harpers Ferry as a young adult, President Washington recalled his impressions of the potential economic opportunities of the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers and voted to

place one of the armories at Harpers Ferry. After much debate, Congress approved the armory at Harpers Ferry, and deeds to 427 acres of land in Virginia and Maryland were transferred from Robert Harper's heirs to the United States government in 1796 and 1797. With this acquisition the government owned the majority of the land in the area (O'Donnell et al 2009: II.2)

While the armory at Harpers Ferry spurred the growth of the town in the mid-1800s, it also created problems. The transfer of private property to public ownership led to a lack of housing for the increasing population of armory workers. Little land remained as private building lots, which forced workers to live in crowded, makeshift, unsanitary conditions. Assessing the living conditions for his workers, Armory Superintendent Major John Symington made plans to alleviate the unhealthy atmosphere. He developed an orderly, comprehensive master plan for the town in the mid-1840s. Symington's plan also relocated the residences of the commanding officer, paymaster, and quartermaster to Camp Hill, away from the unsanitary conditions and periodic flooding of the Lower Town. By the late 1850s, Harpers Ferry was a bustling industrial town with a reorganized street and lot layout and improvements to the grid pattern based on the steep topography (O'Donnell et al 2009: II.3)

The environment, memory and historical importance of Harpers Ferry was transformed on October 16, 1859 when John Brown and his "Provisional Army of the United States" seized the B&O Railroad Bridge and the U.S. Armory in efforts to arm and free southern slaves. Two days later, on October 18, militia from Virginia, Maryland, and Washington DC stormed the fire engine house of the armory where Brown and his men were encamped. Brown was captured and taken to nearby Charles Town, where he was tried and hanged two months later. Narratives and graphic illustrations of the events of John Brown's Raid at Harpers Ferry appeared in newspapers across the country. In order to protect government property from such revolts in the future, federal forces were stationed in Harpers Ferry while the charged atmosphere of political and social unrest continued. On April 17, 1861, only five days after the first shots of the American Civil War were fired at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, Virginia seceded from the Union. Across the Potomac River, Maryland remained a slave-holding border state associated with the Union. The state of West Virginia was formed in 1863 when it broke away from the large area of early Virginia (O'Donnell et al 2009: II.3)

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War, both Federal and Confederate armies realized the strategic location of Harpers Ferry. As a result, in April 1861, Federal troops evacuating the town destroyed much of the U.S. Armory property to prevent southern rebels from using manufactured weapons and supplies housed there. For months Confederate forces occupied the town, and soldiers from the Virginia militia trained on Bolivar Heights under the direction of Colonel Thomas J. Jackson, later known as "Stonewall" Jackson. When southern troops left Harpers Ferry, they burned the railroad bridges across the Potomac and, soon after, the Shenandoah River, successfully cutting off these important transportation routes between the north and south (O'Donnell et al 2009: II.4).

In February of 1862, Federal forces marched back into the town, finding a desolate landscape. Union forces remained until mid-September when Major General "Stonewall" Jackson returned to Harpers Ferry with his troops and forced 12,693 Union officers and soldiers to surrender, the largest surrender of northern forces during the entire Civil War. The town of Harpers Ferry continued to change hands

Camp Hill

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

throughout the balance of the Civil War, and by 1865 the town was in ruins. Nearly every building had been damaged by cannon fire or looting, and the landscape was stripped of all vegetation (O'Donnell et al 2009: II.4).

Post-war Harpers Ferry experienced an increase in the free slave population. Inspired by John Brown's raid, runaway and free slaves came to Harpers Ferry during and after the Civil War. This influx created social tensions between white and black residents of the community and generated a growing need for services for the increasing African American population. Accordingly, a freedman's school was opened on Camp Hill by Freewill Baptist missionaries following the Civil War. A few years later, Freewill Baptists acquired several armory buildings on Camp Hill in the mid to late 1860s and opened Storer College, one of the first African American colleges at that time. In 1906, the college was the location of an important gathering, the second meeting of the Niagara Movement. This movement was a gathering of Black scholars and leaders that advanced the cause of equality. It was the precursor to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) which carried the banner of justice and freedom from racial oppression through the 20th century (O'Donnell et al 2009: II.4).

Several changes occurred within the Harpers Ferry landscape during the late 1940s and early 1950s. In 1944, Harpers Ferry National Monument was established by Congressional legislation. By 1954, the United States government owned and managed much of the land that it had previously owned for the Armory uses in 1796 (O'Donnell et al 2009: II.5-6).

In 1954, the Supreme Court case *Brown v. The Board of Education* ruled segregation unconstitutional and ended all federal and state funding for segregated schools. As a result, Storer College on Camp Hill, a premier Black educational institution, closed its doors in 1955. Harpers Ferry was a center for African American education for nearly a century as the Freedman's School and Storer College persisted from 1865 to 1955 (O'Donnell et al 2009: II.6).

Changes to Harpers Ferry in the 1960s and 1970s altered the appearance of the town once more. In 1963, Congress authorized the creation of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, thereby changing the name of the national monument. Additional lands, including Camp Hill and the former Storer College campus, were added to the park during this time (O'Donnell et al 2009: II.6).

A 1981 National Register nomination of the Harpers Ferry National Historic Park addresses the entire park property of which Camp Hill is a component. In the document, Storer College is addressed in a brief paragraph focusing on its educational mission of serving emancipated slaves focusing on the years directly following the Civil War and a listing and description of several historic Camp Hill buildings are made. Within the context of this overall nomination, the Camp Hill landscape receives a limited mention (O'Donnell et al 2009: X.2).

The 2001 National Register nomination of Storer College focuses on the area of Camp Hill. The Storer College nomination includes a description of the architectural details and evolution of a number of the college buildings for the period of significance of 1847 to 1955 in the areas of education, ethnic heritage, architecture, and industry. The nomination form mostly addresses the various historic campus

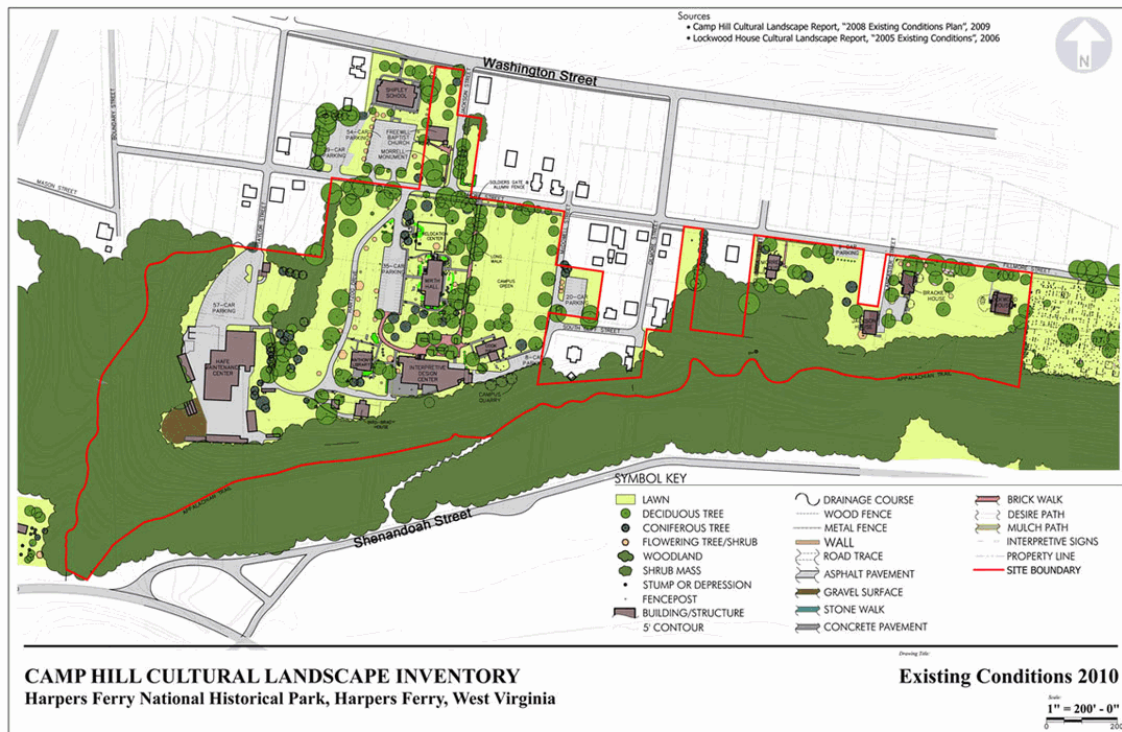
buildings, but does not adequately cover the landscape features (O'Donnell et al 2009: X.2).

The period of significance for Camp Hill is from the pre-Civil War years of military use to the Storer College closure, approximately mid-19th to mid-20th century. This period represents the development and evolution of the character-defining features of the landscape to the Storer College period, which is the last period of historically significant change in the landscape. In 1847 the initial military use of the site was the construction of the south wing of Wirth Hall, originally designed by Major John Symington as the armory superintendent's quarters. The period of significance ends when Storer College closes in 1955. Seven years later, the ownership transfers to the National Park Service. Spatial arrangements, visual relationships, and overall character of the property continually evolved throughout this period. Deterioration and removal of landscape features in the mid-20th century led to the loss of several historically significant character-defining features (O'Donnell et al 2009: X.4).

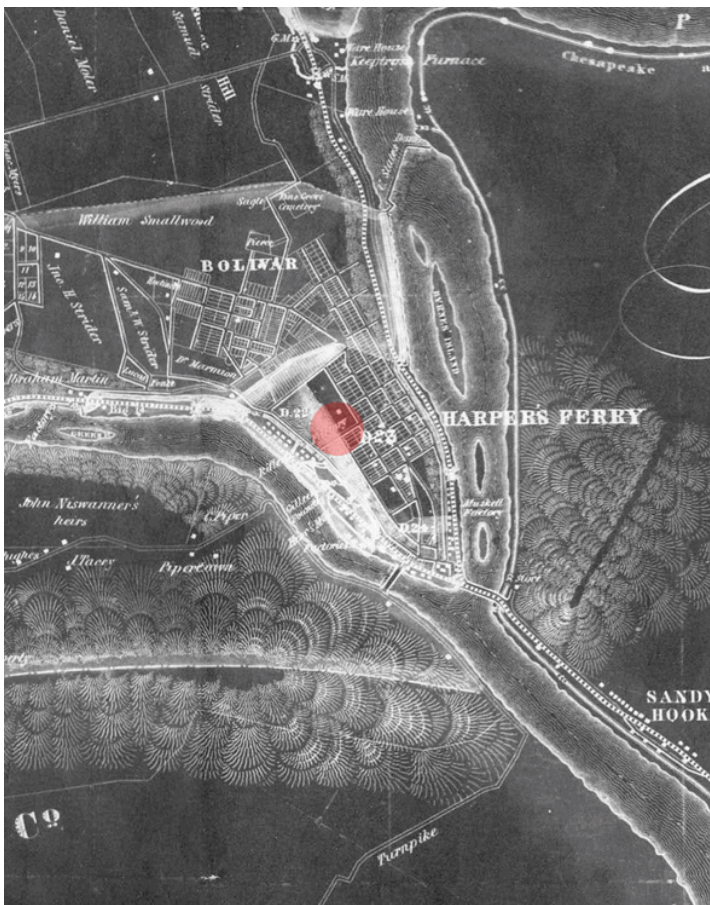
The Camp Hill landscape has experienced a great deal of change throughout the years spanning from the period of significance to today. These changes have yielded low to moderate levels of integrity for design, materials, and workmanship. Both the setting and feeling for the Camp Hill landscape retain moderate integrity. Integrity of location and association remain high. Overall, the integrity rating for the Camp Hill landscape is low to moderate. Integrity levels near Morrell, Jackson, Brackett, and Lockwood Houses to the east are generally higher than in the core campus. Despite a low to moderate overall level of integrity, documentary evidence for the site presents some opportunities to strengthen landscape character to reflect to a greater degree the period of significance (O'Donnell et al 2009: X.9).

Today, as part of Harpers Ferry National Historic Park, Camp Hill is largely used for administrative and training purposes. Although the landscape retains integrity and care has been taken to restore historic buildings and landscape elements the Camp Hill cultural landscape is currently in fair condition. This is largely due to the condition of its historic buildings, many of which are also in fair condition as listed on the LCS.

Site Plan



Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park



Property Level and CLI Numbers

Parent Landscape: 600062

Park Administrative Unit: Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The Camp Hill Cultural Landscape Inventory was primarily written by Jane Anderson, Historical Landscape Architecture Intern with the Cultural Landscapes Program (CLP) of the National Capital Region (NCR). The CLI represents the documentation of the landscape of Camp Hill. Resources from both within and outside of the National Park Service were utilized.

The following people provided valuable insight during the inventory process: Maureen Joseph, Regional Historical Landscape Architect, NCR CLP; Martha Temkin, NCR CLI/LCS Coordinator; Frances McMillen, Landscape Historian NCR CLP.

Saylor Moss, Historical Landscape Architect NCR CLP provided additional narratives and developed the report graphics.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/24/2010
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	09/16/2010

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The State Historic Preservation Officer for the of West Virginia concurred with the findings of the Camp Hill CLI on 9/16/2010, in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It should be noted that the Date of Eligibility Determination refers to this Section 110 Concurrence and not the date of National Register Eligibility, since that is not the purview of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Camp Hill
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

H22 (HAFE)

Memorandum:

To: Regional Landscape Architect, National Capital Region
From: Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Camp Hill Cultural Landscape Inventory

I, Rebecca Harriett, Superintendent of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory for Camp Hill, including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: MUST BE PRESERVED AND MAINTAINED

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: FAIR

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.


The Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Camp Hill is hereby approved and accepted.

Rebecca L. Harriett

Rebecca Harriett
Superintendent, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

8/24/2010
Date

Concurrence memo signed by the HAFE Superintendent on 8/24/2010.



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

August 23, 2010

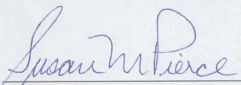
Memorandum

To: Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator, National Capital Region

From: State Historic Preservation Officer, West Virginia Historic Preservation Office

Subject: Statement of Concurrence, Camp Hill Cultural Landscapes Inventory

I, Susan Pierce, West Virginia, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, concur with the findings of the Camp Hill CLI as per Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, submitted on August 23, 2010.

 Date 9/16/2010

Susan Pierce
West Virginia
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

Concurrence memo signed by WV SHPO on 9/16/2010.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundaries of the Camp Hill study area are irregular and correspond to property holdings of the National Park Service based on historical lot parcels and street layouts of Harpers Ferry. The property studied for the CLI consists of a large area south of Fillmore Street with a small area to the north. Together, the area included within the study boundaries comprises approximately 32 acres. This 32-acre area is shown on the Existing Conditions 2010 Site Plan.

The area is bounded by a combination of public and private lands. To the south is the Appalachian Trail, which provides a continuous boundary. To the west, a storm water drainage outfall forms the

Camp Hill

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boundary. The eastern boundary is defined by the stone walls of the Harper Cemetery. The northern boundary is the most irregular, though it is generally defined by Fillmore Street, except where private properties are interspersed. A small portion of the site boundary is located north of Fillmore Street to include the parcels on either side of Jackson Street, which include the Freewill Baptist Church and the site of the former Storer College President's residence. This area includes the main core of the Storer College Campus, Morrell House, the Interpretive Design Center, Wirth Hall (which houses the Stephen Mather Training Center), the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (HAFE) Maintenance Center, the Freewill Baptist Church, and the site of the former Storer College President's residence. Together, combination of public streets, private lands, and institutional development comprise the large southern area of the Camp Hill CLR project site.

State and County:

State: WV

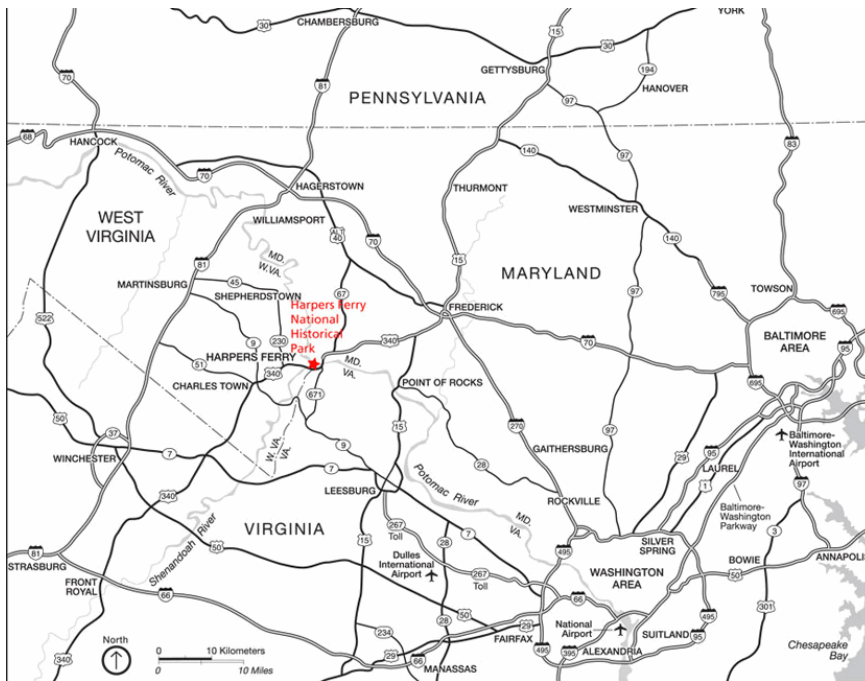
County: Jefferson County

Size (Acres): 32.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:100,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	263,486
UTM Northing:	4,356,355
Source:	USGS Map 1:100,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	264,218
UTM Northing:	4,356,256
Source:	USGS Map 1:100,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	263,489
UTM Northing:	4,356,330
Source:	USGS Map 1:100,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	18
UTM Easting:	264,258
UTM Northing:	4,356,196

Location Map:



Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (Harpers Ferry Center, 2004, www.nps.gov/HAFE)

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 08/24/2010

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Camp Hill is included in the National Register Nomination for Harpers Ferry National Historic Park. The management category is 'Must be Preserved and Maintained' because it is listed in the National Register Nomination as nationally significant.

The date of the management category is the date the CLI was approved by the HAFE Superintendent.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement:

Camp Hill
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

National Register Information

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Storer College
NRIS Number:	01000781
Primary Certification Date:	02/26/2001
Other Certifications and Date:	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park - 8/7/2001
Name in National Register:	Storer College
NRIS Number:	01000781
Primary Certification Date:	02/26/2001
	Harpers Ferry Historic District - 10/15/1979

Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Category:	Education
Area of Significance Category:	Military

Statement of Significance:

The following statement of significance is adapted from the Cultural Landscape Reports for Camp Hill, written in 2009, and Lockwood House, written in 2006. The statement is based on the documentation of the historic landscape features and patterns through three historically significant periods beginning in 1846 and continuing to 1955.

Camp Hill

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

The period of significance for the Camp Hill cultural landscape is 1846-1955. This period begins with the pre-Civil War years of military use, includes the Civil War years and post-war founding of Storer College, and ends with the closure of the college. During this 109-year span, the character-defining features of the Camp Hill landscape developed and evolved. In 1846 the military use of the site began with the construction of the south wing of Storer College's Wirth Hall, which was designed by Major John Symington as the Armory superintendent's quarters. Included are the Civil War years and the founding and growth of Storer College, an institute for the education of African-Americans. The period of significance ends with the closing of Storer College in 1955. The landscape characteristics of the Camp Hill cultural landscape continually evolved throughout this period. Deterioration and removal of landscape features in the mid-20th century led to the loss of several historically significant character-defining features.

Application of the National Register for Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation to the cultural landscape of Camp Hill reveals that it is significant under Criterion A for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. The Camp Hill landscape has been associated with three significant events, John Brown's Raid, the American Civil War, and the founding of Storer College. Although Camp Hill did not see any direct action during John Brown's Raid, the grounds were home to the United States Armory superintendent and paymaster at the time. During the Civil War, Camp Hill was utilized for soldier's military encampments, battle training grounds, and commanding officer's quarters. After the war, in 1865, a missionary school founded by the Freedman's Bureau was organized at Camp Hill, which evolved into Storer College in 1867. This early educational effort for freed slaves is historically significant as one of the first educational facilities for African Americans, serving its student population from 1865 to 1955. The Camp Hill landscape is also significant under Criterion A for its association with the Niagara Movement, led by W.E.B. DuBois, which held its second annual meeting in 1906 on the Storer College campus.

The Camp Hill landscape is also significant under Criterion B, in association with lives of significant persons of the past. Significant people who are associated with the Camp Hill landscape include the U.S. Armory Paymasters, Edward Lucas, Jr. and later Dr. Dennis Murphy, the second highest-ranking government officials at the Harpers Ferry Armory; General Henry Hall Lockwood and General Philip Henry Sheridan, major generals of the Civil War; and Reverend Nathan Brackett, who established the primary school on Camp Hill in 1865 to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic to the children of former slaves. W.E.B. DuBois led the Second Niagara Movement's annual meeting in 1906 on the Storer College campus, which led to the creation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Celebrated Storer College alumni include Nnamdi Azikiwe, the first President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, who graduated in 1926.

Under Criterion C, the Camp Hill landscape is eligible as a representative example of a landscape type. Rather than being the work of a recognized master, or possessing high artistic value, it is eligible under the requirement that property "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction" (O'Donnell 2009: X.3). The evolution of the vernacular landscape of Camp Hill from the mid-19th century through the mid-20th century as armory quarters, Civil War soldier encampment and commanding officer's quarters, early freedman's school and later Storer College for African

Americans, make the property significant for representing historical preferences in style and changes in the Shenandoah River Valley. The position of the campus on the crest of Camp Hill is historically significant as a prime example of how power and control of people or organizations can manifest itself within the physical landscape. The organization of the landscape into the formal Storer College campus with a visually and spatially contained core signifies the shift in purpose, use, and priorities of Camp Hill over time.

In summary, the Camp Hill cultural landscape is a contributing resource that serves as a record of important historical events and persons particularly in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Vernacular

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Storer College	Historic
Camp Hill	Current

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1000 - 1733	Inhabited	Native Americans seasonally occupy the Harpers Ferry area (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.1).
AD 1747 - 1796		Robert Harper settles at Harpers Ferry, purchasing lands along the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.1).
AD 1748	Explored	George Washington surveys the land that includes the future Harpers Ferry for Lord Fairfax (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.1).
AD 1751 - 1763		Robert Harper receives several land patents from Lord Fairfax for land surrounding the confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.1).

Camp Hill
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

AD 1751 - 1782	Established	The small establishment of Harpers Ferry consists of a few buildings and serves as convenient ferrying point across both the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.2).
AD 1763	Established	The Virginia General Assembly recognizes the established town of Shenandoah Falls at Mr. Harper's Ferry (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.2).
AD 1782	Planned	In September, Robert Harper dies, stipulating that four acres surrounding his grave should be set aside for use as a family and town cemetery (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.1).
AD 1783	Explored	Thomas Jefferson travels to Harpers Ferry and writes a descriptive narrative about the picturesque landscape surrounding the small town on October 15 (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.2).
AD 1796		United States Government buys a triangular-shaped parcel of land on June 15, containing 125-acres from the heirs of Robert Harper in Harpers Ferry to establish a national armory at the request of President George Washington. The purchased land includes a large portion of land of what would become Camp Hill (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.2).
AD 1796 - 1820	Built	The U.S. Government erects 40 houses on public property, and armory workers build 50 dwellings also on public land. A few of these small wood-frame houses are constructed on Camp Hill, between Washington Street and the cliffs of the Shenandoah River along what would eventually become the north side of Fillmore Street. The vernacular houses have garden plots nearby (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.2).
AD 1798	Established	U.S. Armory in Harpers Ferry opens in the fall (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.2).
AD 1799	Inhabited	Camp Hill receives its name, as Major General Charles C. Pinckney and soldiers set up an encampment on the hill above Harpers Ferry to protect the armory from French attack (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.2).

Camp Hill
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

AD 1803	Platted	James Wager, Jr., heir of Robert Harper, demands that the four-acre cemetery specified in Harper's will be staked out on public lands around Harper's grave on Camp Hill (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.1).
AD 1809 - 1819	Built	A small house, small building, and most likely a barn are erected on the future Lockwood property (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.1).
AD 1819		John H. Hall, manufacturer of rifles under contract with the U.S. War Department, moves into the small house on the future Lockwood property. The house measures 16 by 24 feet, exclusive of its porch (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.1).
AD 1819 - 1840	Altered	John Hall and his family enclosed nearly two acres of land, divided it by good fence into gardens and yards cleared it of rocks & bushes with which it was entirely covered, leveled the inequalities and arranged in steps the declivities, made a soil by hauling fertile earth from a distance, and placed the whole in the highest state of cultivation. The Halls also planted more than one hundred trees producing the choicest fruits of the climate; nearly an equal number of grape vines of the most valuable kinds, known in American & Europe, all of which are in a very flourishing condition and many ornamented trees such as locust, etc. In addition to these, there is a great variety of the most rare & beautiful flowers, & shrubbery- -asparagus and strawberry beds, etc (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.1).
AD 1820	Expanded	The population of Harpers Ferry grows to approximately 1,400 people, most of which are workmen for the armory. Housing remains in short supply (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.2).
AD 1825	Built	U.S. Government erects a stone wall surrounding Harper Cemetery (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.2).
AD 1827	Built	Hall requests funds from the government for an addition to his house and to build a larger barn. Funding is approved and both are built (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.2).
AD 1830	Developed	Washington, Clay, Lancaster, Columbia, and Fillmore Streets are formed as residences are constructed on Camp Hill (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.2).

AD 1833	Platted	George Rust sketches map showing streets laid out on the public lands within the Camp Hill area on April 23. Charlestown Road roughly follows the alignment of the current day Washington Street, and other streets shown are likely Clay, Lancaster and Columbia Streets. The boundary of the public lands to the west later becomes Boundary Street (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.2).
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AD 1840 - 1847	Inhabited	Superintendent's clerk Archibald M. Kitzmiller resides in the Hall House (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.2).
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AD 1845	Designed	Major John Symington, Superintendent of the U.S. Armory, creates a street and lot plan for Harpers Ferry and decides to relocate the commanding officer's and paymaster's quarters on Camp Hill (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.2).
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AD 1846	Planned	Symington urges the government to sell off the houses constructed on public land and vacant lands for additional armory worker housing. On August 8 the Ordinance Department appropriates \$15,000 for the construction of new armory superintendent and paymaster's residences at Harpers Ferry. The appropriation includes \$2,000 for a freshwater cistern (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.2).

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AD 1847	Demolished	In April, Hall House is demolished to make room for new paymaster's quarters (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.2).
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	Built	Symington builds the new armory superintendent's quarters (later Anthony Memorial Hall) on four acres on Camp Hill at the west end of Fillmore Street. The soils are amended with manure and coal dust. The grounds are improved with trees, a gravel drive around the house, a garden with walks and beds, interior fences, a stable, and a storehouse (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.2).
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AD 1848 - 1858		Paymaster Edward Lucas Jr. occupies the new paymaster's quarters (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.3).
		Paymaster Edward Lucas Jr. occupies the new paymaster's quarters (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.3).
AD 1849	Built	The armory's annual report states that the new paymaster's house (later Lockwood House) is complete. Eighty panels of paling fence enclose the grounds. The house is one story of brick upon a high basement story of stone. An outbuilding and a rain water cistern were also built on the property (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.3).

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AD 1851	Built	An approximately 16' x 20' brick store house is erected near the wing of the superintendent's house (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.3).
AD 1852	Platted	S. Howell Brown plats streets and lots for sale of government property. Lots fronting on Washington Street and Fillmore Street (north side) are sold. Other property along Fillmore was reserved by the armory to erect additional armory dwellings (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.3).
AD 1855	Planted	Master armorer, Mr. Byington, seeks government approval to plant an acre or more of garden on Camp Hill (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.3).
AD 1857	Graded	Fillmore Street is graded (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.3).
AD 1858	Built	Construction begins on the armory superintendent's clerk's quarters (Brackett House) and the paymaster's clerk's quarters (Morrell House) (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.4).
	Inhabited	Paymaster Dr. Dennis Murphy occupies the Paymaster's house. A second-story brick addition and excavated area around basement are added to the house (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.3).
	Built	Paymaster's clerk's quarters is complete with a stone foundation, slate roof, wood porch, cistern, and fences (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.4).
AD 1859	Altered	The armory annual report states one story was added to the building [Paymaster's House] and also 'galleries and porticoes on the east and west sides.' The interior was 'entirely altered, finished, and thoroughly painted.' With regard to the grounds, 1,000 feet of fencing, 'with locust posts, string pieces, and yellow pine paling,' now enclose the property (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.3).

Camp Hill
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

AD 1859 - 1865	Planted	Harper Cemetery contains small, deciduous shrubby vegetation (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.3).
AD 1861	Military Operation	Outbreak of the Civil War. Both Federal and Confederate troops occupy Camp Hill throughout the war (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.4).
AD 1861 - 1865	Inhabited	Former slaves congregate at Union camps throughout Civil War. Harpers Ferry, as a strategic geographic point between North and South and the location of John Brown's Raid, attracts hundreds of African Americans. Men work in Union camp as teamsters while women cook and do laundry (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.4).
AD 1862	Built	Dixon S. Miles constructs earthworks across Camp Hill, and west of the armory's commanding officer's quarters. The earthworks are 1250 feet in length with an adjacent 9 ft x 4 ft ditch and 6-ft high parapet walls (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.4).
	Military Operation	The paymaster's quarters (Lockwood House) and superintendent's clerk's quarters (Brackett House) are used as hospitals. On September 16, Robert E. Lee decides taking Harpers Ferry is the first step of his Northern invasion. Union troops surrender and Confederates take charge of the town. Two days later Union troops regain control of the strategic point. Late September. Union troops control Camp Hill and Bolivar Heights. On October 2, President Lincoln takes refuge at the superintendent's residence after taking his private train car from Washington under heavy guard on his way to visit Major General George B. McClellan (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.4).
AD 1862 - 1865	Inhabited	Civil War soldiers encamp on Camp Hill (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.4).
AD 1863	Inhabited	From July to October, Union General Henry Hall Lockwood occupies the U.S. Armory Paymaster's residence, thus changing the name of the house from Paymaster's Quarters to Lockwood House (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.4).

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AD 1864	Inhabited	In early August, General Sheridan uses the Lockwood House as his headquarters for the start of his Shenandoah Valley campaign (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.4).
AD 1864 - 1865	Established	Miss Mann starts a school for refugee slaves in Lockwood House (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.4).
AD 1865	Damaged	The armory's superintendent, the superintendent's clerk, the paymaster, and the paymaster's clerk's quarters are damaged during the Civil War. The landscape has no fences and limited vegetation. Few houses remain on the north side of Fillmore Street and only the four armory quarters remain on the south side (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.5).
	Removed	All large vegetation is removed within the landscape of Harper Cemetery and Lockwood House with the exception of three to four trees to the east of Lockwood (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.4).
	Altered	The ground between the superintendent's house and paymaster's clerk's house along Fillmore Street is filled with soldiers' graves (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.5).
	Established	Nathan C. Brackett of Phillips, Maine starts a Freedman's School as part of a Freewill Baptist Mission at Lockwood House (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.4).
AD 1867	Altered	Freewill Baptists transform the Freedman's School into Storer College. The School petitions the U.S. Government for four armory buildings, including quarters of the superintendent, the superintendent's clerk, the paymaster, and the paymaster's clerk, and seven acres of land on Camp Hill (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.5).
AD 1867 - 1869	Land Transfer	U.S. Government transfers ownership of the four armory buildings and seven acres of land on Camp Hill to Storer College (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.5).

AD 1869	Inhabited	African American families live in Armory Dwelling 30 and Armory Dwelling 25, as well as the Lockwood House basement. Nathan Brackett and family move into the former superintendent's clerk's house (Brackett House). Several black families, the African American Methodist Episcopal Church, and a primary school occupy Armory Dwelling 30 (Morrell House) (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.6).
AD 1868 - 1870	Built	Lincoln Hall, a 3-story, wooden building is constructed with a \$4000 donation from the Freedman's Bureau south of the former superintendent's quarters for Storer College classrooms. The building is also known as Sinclair Hall and Howard Hall (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.6).
AD 1869	Platted	S. Howell Brown surveys and plats additional residential lots on Camp Hill for sale (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.6).
AD 1869 - 1891	Inhabited	Lockwood House is used as both a male and female dormitory (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.5).
AD 1870 - 1879	Built	Early industrial students at Storer College work the grounds, repair buildings, cultivate the farm, and likely build several 1-1/2 and 2 story cottages throughout Camp Hill for residential and rental properties. Parents of students provide services for the upkeep, care and management of surrounding investment properties, buildings and storage facilities, and campus grounds (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.7).
AD 1870 - 1880	Inhabited	Lockwood becomes a summer boarding house for visitors to the Harpers Ferry area, operated by the Lovett family (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.5).
	Inhabited	Alexander Morrell, minister, college trustee, and teacher lives in Morrell House (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.7).
AD 1873 - 1880	Built	Myrtle Hall is constructed as a girls' dormitory, altering the spatial organization of the landscape (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.7).
AD 1880	Expanded	A third story and mansard roof are added to Lockwood House to provide more room for summer boarders (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.5).

AD 1881	Altered	Myrtle Hall is surrounded by wood post fencing and two or three small deciduous trees. Lincoln Hall is surrounded by multiple deciduous trees and shrubs (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.7).
AD 1881 - 1882	Expanded	The former armory superintendent's quarters is expanded to the north and is known as Anthony Memorial Hall. Combined with Lincoln Hall and Myrtle Hall, the triad of campus buildings creates a strong presence on the crest of the hilltop (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.7).
AD 1880 - 1889	Altered	Continued campus use and landscape improvements create social paths that connect the campus buildings. Other landscape features include wood post fencing, small deciduous trees, and fields/gardens.
AD 1883	Damaged	Myrtle Hall sustains a fire in November, resulting in moderate damage (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.8).
AD 1886	Altered	The Board of Trustees authorizes use of Morrell House for summer boarding purposes. A three-story stone addition is added to the south side of the structure. A one-story porch is also added to the east and north sides of the original building. A wood walkway accesses the outhouse, located to the south of Morrell House (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.8).
AD 1887	Built	A granite monument is placed on the Storer College property along Jackson Street in memory of Rev. A H. Morrell. The central stone is dark, highly polished Quincy granite, and the base and cap stones are lighter (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.8).
AD 1885 - 1889	Inhabited	Morrell House is now used year-round for boarding operations
AD 1889	Altered	The west porch of Lockwood House is reduced from two stories to one story (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.6).
	Built	On September 29, the cornerstone of the Harpers Ferry Free Will Baptist Church is placed for the Free Will Baptist's General Conference. Further construction is delayed for several years thereafter (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.8).

AD 1890	Built	White Cottage/Bird Brady House is constructed for the purpose of housing summer boarders (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.8).
AD 1891	Built	A one-story frame passageway is erected from Anthony Hall to DeWolf Industrial Building (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.8).
AD 1891 - 1892	Moved	John Brown's Fort is sold to entrepreneurs and removed to Chicago to be exhibited in connection with Libby Prison during the Columbian Exposition (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.9).
AD 1892	Damaged	Myrtle Hall is moderately damaged by fire in December (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.9).
AD 1895	Moved	John Brown's Fort returns to Harpers Ferry and is placed on the Murphy Farm, two miles outside the town. The original fort site was buried by the B& O Railroad for a new embankment and track alignment.
AD 1900	Built	Dwelling cottages are built in the late 19th and early 20th century to accommodate summer tourists and, more importantly, for the housing of students and teachers during the school year. Sinclair Cottage and Saunders House are located on Fillmore Street west of Myrtle Hall. Jackson Cottage and an unnamed house are located west of Lincoln Hall (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.9).
AD 1893 - 1945	Established	The establishment of sports clubs facilitates the need for campus athletic fields on campus (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.10-11).
AD 1900 - 1920	Neglected	Lack of regular campus improvements leave the grounds neglected. Walks are unpaved and dense trees and brush surround the buildings (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.9).
	Cultivated	Campus fields and gardens are cultivated by Storer College students (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.10).
AD 1901	Altered	The tennis court is renovated and widened, and a group of maple trees that bothered players are transplanted (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.10).

AD 1902	Land Transfer	Storer College sells an adjoining parcel at the southwest corner of Lancaster and Fillmore Streets, 60 by 137 feet. The property boundary between the parcel and Morrell House is marked by a wire fence (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.10).
AD 1906 - 1903	Built	The Lewis W. Anthony Building, a three-story stone structure, is built (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.10).
AD 1903 - 1906	Altered	A one story porch is added to the north façade of Lockwood House (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.6).
AD 1906	Built	A white picket fence and gate is erected to mark the entrance to Storer College (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.11).
	Inhabited	Mrs. W.D. Sparrow assumes the management of the Morrell House, then known as Sparrow's Inn (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.11).
	Built	A stable and carriage house are added to the grounds of the Morrell House at this time (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.11).
AD 1906 - 1914	Built	The number of Storer College buildings rises from 8 in 1906 to at least 13, not including the various outbuildings and sheds. The Core campus included Anthony Memorial Hall, DeWolf Industrial, Lewis W. Anthony Building, New Lincoln Hall, White Cottage, Jackson Cottage, an unknown cottage, and the Campus Barn (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.11).
AD 1907 - 1908	Inhabited	Lockwood House becomes a dormitory for approximately fifty young boys during the academic year (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.6).
AD 1908	Planted	An allée of trees is aligned along Fillmore Street within the Lockwood property. Several large trees exist between Lockwood and Brackett Houses (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.6).
AD 1909	Damaged	The original wooden boys' dorm, Lincoln Hall, burns down (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.11).

	Built	Lincoln Hall is quickly replaced by a four-story, stone building completed in 1910. The new building is built in the same general location as the burned Lincoln Hall, but likely extends somewhat to the south. The new dormitory is likely completed in October and known thereafter as New Lincoln Hall. The building includes a partial subterranean elevation to correspond with the hillside's rugged topography (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.11).
AD 1910	Altered	Continued use of the campus leads to landscape improvements. Numerous deciduous trees, such as Lombardy poplars and shrubs, a section of fence, and benches are near Anthony Memorial Hall. A wire fence bounds the tennis courts, and brick walk leads to John Brown's Fort (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.11).
AD 1911	Altered	A new water and sewer system is installed at Storer College. The sewer system includes 1,500 yards of pipe that leads to a cesspool. The water system includes a 100-foot deep well at the rear of the north end of Anthony Memorial Hall about 20 feet from the building. A 12-foot-square concrete pump house with a pump and four-horsepower gasoline engine is built, and a 6,000-gallon storage tank is erected in the basement of Anthony Memorial Hall (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.12).
	Inhabited	The John Newcomer family moves into Brackett House (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.12).
AD 1911 - 1912	Built	Jackson Cottage (Park Building 65) is built at Storer College, approximately 200 yards away from the cesspool of the newly constructed sewer system (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.12).
AD 1911 - 1915	Inhabited	Lockwood House is used as a girls dormitory for the college (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.7).
AD 1914 - 1915	Built	A concrete sidewalk is laid along the President's House lot on Jackson Street (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.12).
AD 1915	Built	A tower and water tank is erected between Anthony Memorial Hall and the DeWolf Industrial Building. The tank is 70 feet high, has a capacity of 50,000 gallons, and replaces the water system installed in 1911 (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.12).

AD 1917	Built	The college makes arrangements with the Shenandoah Pulp Company to fill the water tank at \$10 per filling. A pipeline is laid from the tank to the pulp mill, located along the Shenandoah River directly below campus (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.13).
AD 1918	Altered	Volleyball nets are placed in the yard between Lockwood and Brackett for guest enjoyment. The lawn also contains a tennis lines, grass court up no that level spot there for summer use. Summer guests at Lockwood House play volleyball, tennis, and croquet (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.7).
AD 1920 - 1929	Removed	Locust trees are removed from the Storer College athletic field (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.13).
	Built	Concrete sidewalks are constructed east of Anthony Memorial Hall and Lincoln Hall leading to John Brown's Fort. A dirt road parallels the walk (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.13). Mrs. Louise Thompson takes over the management of Morrell House and renames the establishment the Shenandoah Inn (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.13).
AD 1921	Planted	The name of Myrtle Hall is changed to Mosher Hall, in honor of longtime supporter and Trustee Mrs. Frances Stewart Mosher. The landscape around Mosher Hall consists of small and large deciduous trees and 11 small conical evergreens (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.13).
AD 1921 - 1922	Altered	The Robinson Barn is converted into a basketball court. The barn is located across McDowell Street from Robinson Cottage on the southwest corner lot of the residential block known as 'GG' (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.13).
AD 1922	Built	A sundial is built adjacent to the tennis court. Wood bollards also mark the edge of vehicular drives (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.14).
AD 1922 - 1923	Built	The Soldiers Gate and Alumni Fence is erected. Stone piers and metal pickets replace the white picket fence. The gate is built by masonry students and the fence by carpentry students (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.14).

AD 1920 - 1930	Designed	Campus master plans are drafted by Landscape Architect T. Stuart Haller (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.14).
AD 1923 - 1924	Built	The football field is constructed on the green of the Storer College campus, east of Anthony Memorial Hall (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.14).
AD 1926	Altered	Summer boarding at Lockwood House is discontinued (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.7).
AD 1927	Inhabited	James W. Pierce family moves into Brackett House and opens a fresh produce business on the property.
	Damaged	Fire destroys Anthony Memorial Hall on October 24. The fire is reported at about 6:45 p.m. and companies from Harpers Ferry, Charles Town, Shepherstown, and Brunswick battle the fire for hours. The next morning, only the shell of the building remains (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.14).
AD 1928	Inhabited	In December, Lockwood House is rented out as apartments to tenants (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.7).
	Built	Anthony Memorial Hall is rebuilt (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.15).
AD 1929 - 1938		Storer College purchases adjacent land on Camp Hill in attempts to form a closed campus (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.15).
AD 1929 - 1930	Built	A running track is constructed on campus, location unknown (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.15).
AD 1930 - 1939	Altered	The Pierce family repairs the stable, builds a chicken house inside the stable, erects a hog house to the east, and constructs a fish pond on the Brackett property. The Pierces also erect new wire and post fencing for the chicken yard, clean and patch the cistern, lay water lines and clean the sewer pipe for Bracket House (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.15).

Camp Hill
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

AD 1934	Altered	The DeWolf Industrial Building is converted for use as a laboratory and class space and becomes known as the DeWolf Biological Laboratory Building. The domestic science laboratory is moved to the old gymnasium in Lincoln Hall (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.15).
AD 1937	Altered	Morrell House is divided into apartments and rented out to Storer College faculty and various townspeople (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.15).
	Damaged	Anthony Memorial Hall is damaged in a fire (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.15).
AD 1938	Altered	The curriculum at Storer College is expanded to a full four-year college course of study (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.16).
AD 1939	Damaged	A fire breaks out in Anthony Memorial Hall, resulting in moderate damage (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.16).
AD 1940	Built	On May 24, the cornerstone is laid for Permelia Eastman Cook Hall and on October 5 the building is dedicated.
AD 1940 - 1949		Two Storer College teachers and sisters Mrs. Bird and Miss Brady purchase the Bird-Brady House from the Newcomer family (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.16).
	Altered	Continued evolution and use of the campus create a need for parking south of Brackett Hall (formerly known as New Lincoln Hall) and metal pipe railings along campus steps and walks. Cars begin to park on the open lawn adjacent to Cook Hall (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.16).
AD 1940 - 1944		The state of West Virginia begins purchasing land in Lower Town Harpers Ferry in order to create Harpers Ferry National Monument (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.16).
AD 1940 - 1959	Inhabited	Lockwood House and Brackett House continue to be rented to tenants (O'Donnell et al 2006: AppA.7).
AD 1942	Damaged	On October 29, a fire in a vacant apartment severely damages the stone addition of Morrell House and the Storer College Board of Trustees chooses not to rebuild the addition (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.16).

AD 1944	Demolished	In March, the walls of the burned stone addition at Morrell House are razed (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.16).
	Altered	Henry T. McDonald retires after nearly 45 years as president of Storer College at the end of the 1943-1944 academic year. In June the Board elects Dr. Richard I. McKinney as the fourth president of Storer College, and its first African American head (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.16-17).
	Established	Congress establishes Harpers Ferry National Monument in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.17).
AD 1945	Inhabited	On December 1, former Storer College President McDonald signs a use contract for Brackett House that allows him and his wife to live in the house rent-free (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.17).
	Land Transfer	The Storer campus proper extends along Fillmore Avenue and comprises six acres, located on which are an athletic field and the following buildings: Brackett Hall, Mosher Hall, Anthony Memorial Hall, DeWolfe Biological Laboratory Building, Permlia Eastman Cook Hall, Lewis W. Anthony Building, Curtis Memorial Church, and John Brown's Fort. Lockwood House, Brackett House, and Morrell House, are on Fillmore Avenue but not situated on the main campus (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.17).
AD 1947	Built	The new Science Building is constructed next to the football field (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.17).
AD 1948	Altered	President McKinney's administration begins work on a new football field and long-awaited gymnasium, a project President McDonald had lobbied since the early 1920s. One of the administration's goals is to upgrade the campus and facilities at Storer College in order to attract more students (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.17).
AD 1950	Land Transfer	Storer College sells surplus lots and land (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.17).

AD 1952	Built	The landscape between the library and Anthony Memorial Hall is comprised of large boxwoods, deciduous and evergreen trees, concrete walk and steps, and a vehicular drive (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.17).
AD 1953	Built	Through contributions from alumni and friends, Storer College is able to build a Library Annex to try to upgrade its library facilities (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.17).
AD 1953 - 1959		Harpers Ferry NHP is deeded 475.6 acres to its property (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.17).
AD 1955	Altered	Storer College closes (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.17).
AD 1958	Planned	In January, NPS meets with the Trustees and inspects the Storer College grounds. The NPS advisory group unanimously agrees that the campus should be incorporated into the Monument. The property provides support for historic themes and a panoramic vantage point to interpret them; protects a prominent area from development out of harmony with the atmosphere of the National Monument and the Harpers Ferry community; and provides a large area to locate administrative, maintenance, and quarters facilities. It is also adaptable to important uses of ...several NPS interestes beyond the local level. Planners envision the former college buildings housing an eastern counterpart to the NPS training center established in 1957 in Yosemite. Additionally, Harpers Ferry National Monument is identified as the relocation office for the Director and for Region Five in a 1956 Operation Alert Exercise, and the Storer campus can be designed as a permanent 'always ready' emergency relocation facility (O'
AD 1960	Land Transfer	The Storer College Board of Trustees approves selling the college property to the U.S. Government for an addition to Harpers Ferry National Monument. The government intends to use the buildings as a training center. Other buildings are to be converted to a museum, administrative offices, and park residences (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.18).

	Altered	<p>In April, the Trustees vote to merge Storer College into historically black Virginia Union College in Richmond to provide at least some symbolic continuity (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.18).</p> <p>Legislation is passed that allows the federal government to repurchase the former government property, thus acquiring 30 acres on Camp Hill (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.18).</p>
AD 1960 - 1969	Removed	A number of large elms on Camp Hill are removed due to Dutch Elm Disease (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.18).
	Altered	As part of the conversion of the Storer College grounds, overhead power lines are re-routed underground (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.18).
	Land Transfer	Harpers Ferry NHP deeds 798.35 acres, including Storer College, to its property, for a total acreage of 1273.95 acres (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.19).
AD 1961 - 1962	Planted	A hedge lines the sidewalk near Freewill Baptist Church along Jackson Street. Evergreen trees and shrubs are located along the north façade of Cook Hall and the east façade of Anthony Memorial Hall (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.19).
AD 1963	Demolished	NPS demolishes Mosher (Myrtle) Hall, Bracket (Lincoln) Hall, Jackson and Sinclair Cottages, the Kent and Saunders Houses, the DeWolf Industrial Building, Storer College Gymnasium, and the Science Building, which alters the spatial organization of the former campus.
	Altered	U.S. Congress authorizes the creation of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, thus changing the national monument's name (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.20).
	Built	An underground Relocation center is constructed north of Anthony Hall (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.19).
	Rehabilitated	Anthony Hall is rehabilitated and renamed the Mather Training Center (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.19).
AD 1964	Built	Three Ranch-style houses, a maintenance building, and parking lot are constructed west of Anthony Memorial Hall (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.19).

	Built	<p>In November, a maintenance utility building is constructed west of the Mather Training Center. The new maintenance facilities are located on the site of the graded former Storer College football field that had been cut into the adjacent hill (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.19).</p> <p>New flagstone walks are laid around Anthony Memorial Hall and rhododendron and mountain laurel are planted at the foundation (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.19).</p>
AD 1965	Built	A parking lot is completed behind (south) Cook Hall (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.21).
	Removed	Nearly all hedges are removed from the former Storer College campus (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.21).
AD 1965 - 1969	Restored	NPS starts the exterior restoration process at Lockwood House by removing the third story and Mansard roof, to return the building to its 1859-1865 appearance (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.21).
AD 1968	Moved	John Brown's Fort is relocated from the former Storer College campus to Lower Town Harpers Ferry, opposite its original armory location (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.21).
	Altered	An outdoor basketball court at the corner of South Cliff and McDowell Streets is converted into as a parking lot (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.21).
	Built	A series of concrete walks and steps are constructed throughout the grounds of the former college (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.21).
AD 1969	Built	Construction of the Interpretive Design Center is complete with alterations to topography, vegetation, and spatial organization (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.21).
AD 1970	Altered	NPS opens the Interpretive Design Center (IDC). As-built drawings of the IDC show topography, outdoor plaza, and other improvements (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.22).

Camp Hill

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

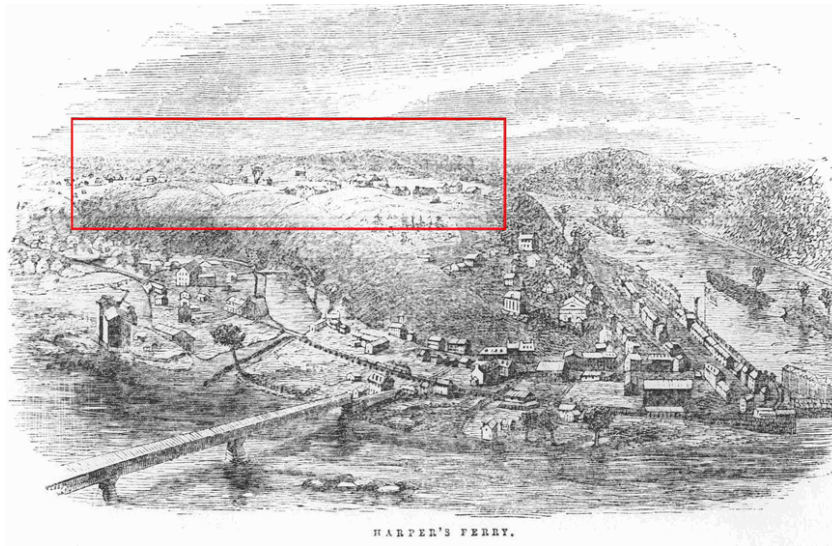
AD 1970 - 1979	Land Transfer	Harpers Ferry NHP is deeded 435.21 acres for a total of 1709.16 acres within the park (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.22).
	Built	A tennis court is constructed on the site of the Robinson Barn (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.22).
AD 1974	Planted	A hedge defines the drive and stone retaining wall at the Bird Brady House (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.22).
AD 1976	Planted	A planting plan is drafted and implemented for foundation plantings at Anthony Memorial Hall (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.22).
AD 1980 - 1989	Altered	First exhibits open at HFNHP interpreting Storer College. An exhibit on Storer College through the stories of its former students, recalls the myth of Harpers Ferry as an integrated place. Despite the story of John Brown and the presence of the College, students were cautioned from spending too much time away from campus for their own safety (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.22).
AD 1980 - 1981	Altered	A job order is issued to excavate around Wirth Hall (formerly Anthony Memorial Hall), install new drainage, and backfill. The work is completed in August 1981 (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.22).
AD 1980 - 1989	Land Transfer	Harpers Ferry NHP is deeded 564.75 acres to its property. Total land includes 2273.94 acres (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.22).
AD 1981	Established	Harpers Ferry National Historical Park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.22).
AD 1989	Restored	National Park Service begins repair and repointing of brick sidewalk at the east entrance of Morrell House (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.22).
AD 1990 - 1999	Land Transfer	Harpers Ferry NHP is deeded 482.44 acres to its property for a total of 2756.38 acres (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.23).
AD 2000 - 2007	Land Transfer	Harpers Ferry NHP is deeded 889.37 acres to its property. The park includes a total of 3645.75 acres (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.23).

Camp Hill
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

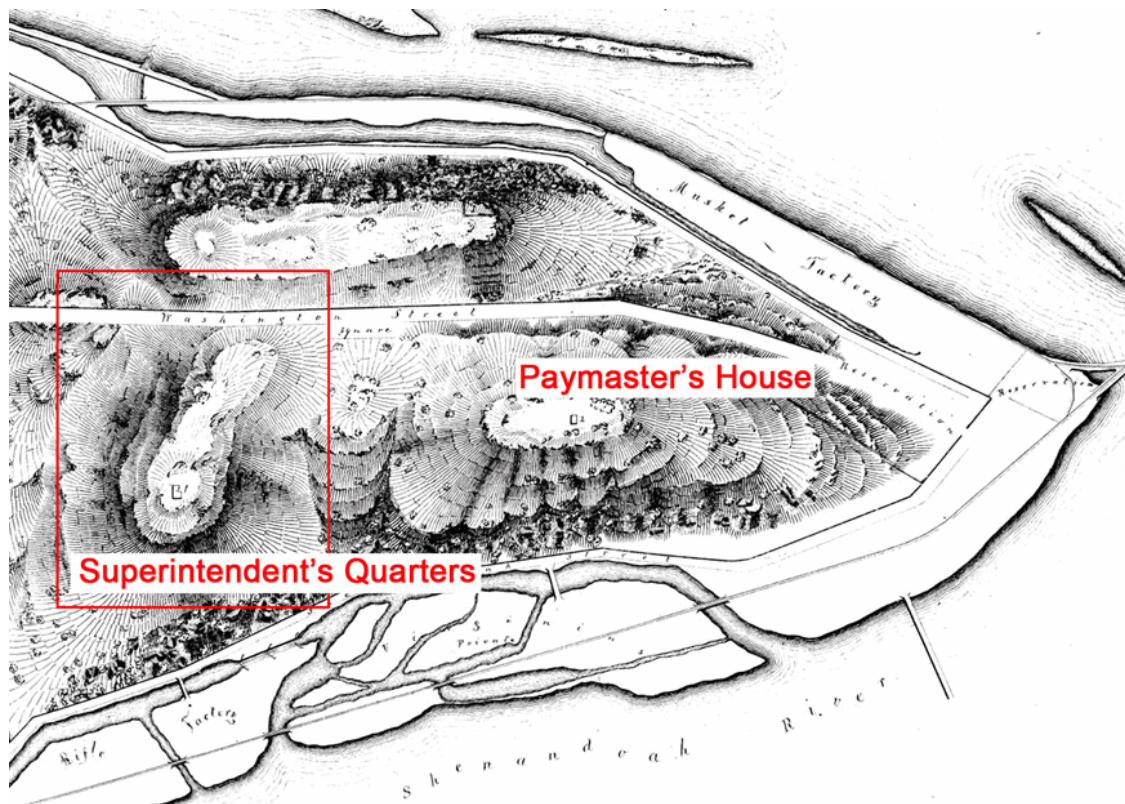
AD 2004	Demolished	The four ranch houses west of Anthony Hall are demolished (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.23).
AD 2008	Removed	Large trees are removed from around Cook Hall for building repairs. Boxwoods are also removed from around Anthony Library (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.24).

Physical History:

For a more in-depth history of the Camp Hill landscape, please refer to Part 1 of the Camp Hill Cultural Landscape Report, prepared for the NPS by Heritage Landscapes, June 2009.



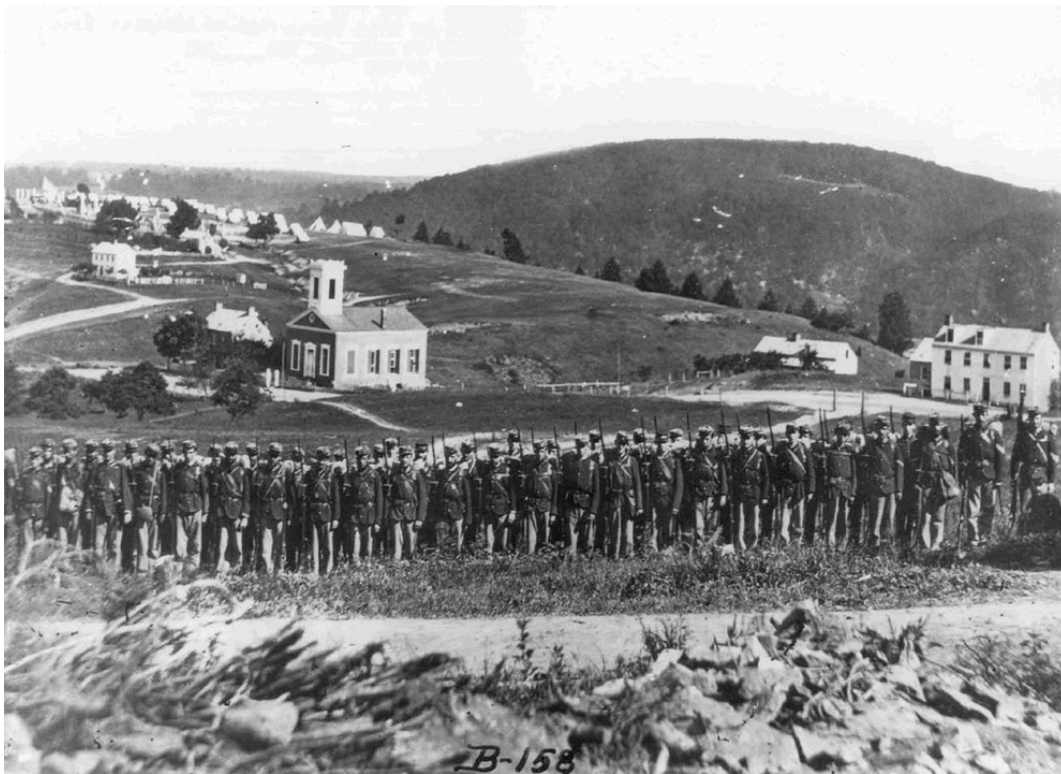
1840-1850 sketch of Harpers Ferry. Camp Hill is located within the red box. At this time the site was fairly open and dotted with homes (Fig IV.6 CLR, 2009).



Prominent houses on Camp Hill before the Civil War included the home of the Armory Superintendent and The Paymasters Quarters. This 1851 map also illustrates the sparse vegetation on site at this time (Fig IV.4 CLR, 2009).



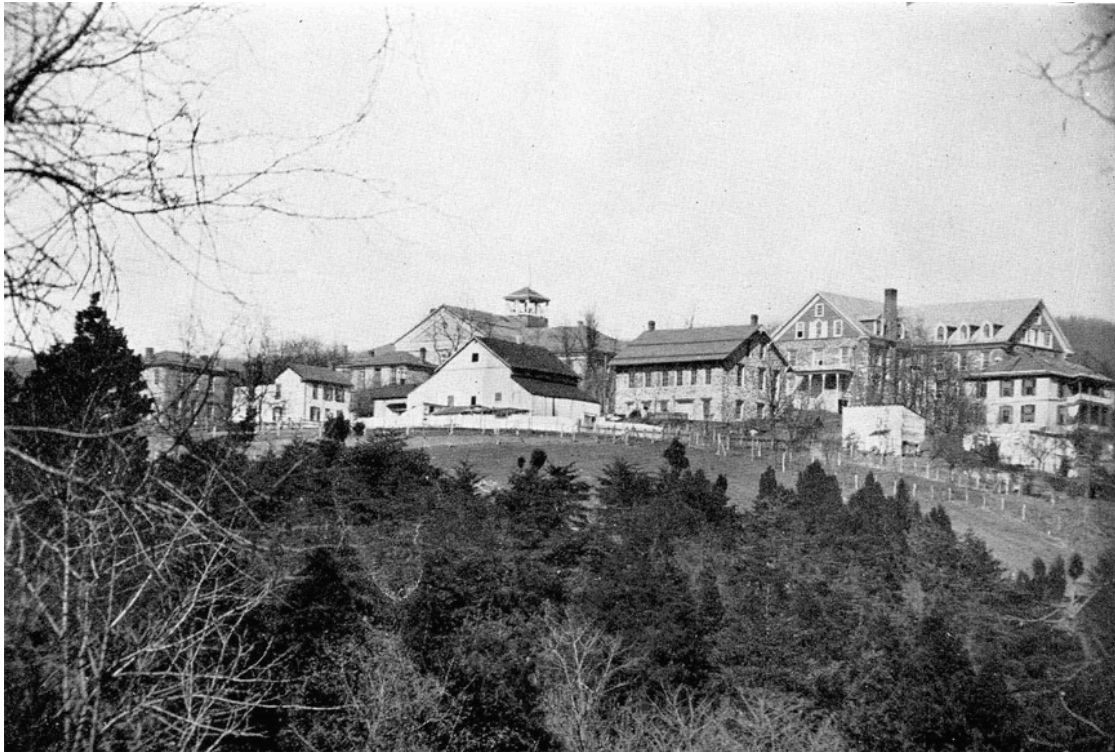
1862 photograph of Federal troops stationed at the Armory Superintendent's house. The landscape is composed of bare and compacted earth (Figure V.10 CLR, 2009).



Troops from the 22nd New York Infantry train on Camp Hill in October 1862 (Fig. V.8 CLR, 2009).



This 1886 photograph captures the west side of the Storer College campus from Bolivar. At this time the landscape has retained its open character (Fig. VI.5 CLR, 2009).



Trees, fences and lots mark pedestrian and agricultural spaces in this picture of the expanded Storer College campus of the 1910s (Fig. VI.33 CLR 2009).



1950 photograph of the Bird Brady House with a compacted earth drive and views south across the Shenandoah River towards Loudoun Heights in Virginia (Fig. VI.51 CLR, 2009).



A drastic increase in vegetation and what remains of the Storer College campus as well as the IDC and maintenance area can be seen in this 1974 aerial photograph (Fig. VII.36 CLR 2009).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Introduction

This section provides an evaluation of the physical integrity of the cultural landscape at Camp Hill by comparing the existing conditions with those landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, 1846 -1955. Landscape characteristics are the tangible and intangible aspects of a cultural landscape which express its historic character and integrity, and which allow visitors to understand the history of a site. Each characteristic or feature is classified as either a contributing or non-contributing element of the site's overall historic significance.

Landscape characteristics are classified as contributing if they were present during the property's period of significance, and non-contributing if they were not present during that period. Non-contributing features may in some cases be considered "compatible" if they are determined to fit within the physical context of the historic period and match the character of contributing elements in a way that is sensitive to the construction techniques, organizational methods, or design strategies of the historic period. Features designated as "incompatible" are those that are not harmonious with the quality of the cultural landscape, and whose existence can lessen the historic character of the property.

This section also includes an evaluation of the property's integrity in accordance with National Register criteria. As defined by the National Register, historic integrity is the authenticity of a property's identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the site's historic period. The National Register recognizes seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. All or at least several of these aspects must be present for a site to retain historic integrity. To be listed on the National Register, a property must not only be shown to have significance under one of the four criteria, but also should be demonstrated to retain integrity to the period of significance.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

Landscape Characteristics and Features

Contributing landscape characteristics identified for Camp Hill are spatial organization, views and vistas, topography, vegetation, circulation, constructed water features, buildings and structures, and small-scale features.

The spatial organization of Camp Hill today is mostly open with areas of partial enclosure. Fillmore, McDowell, Jackson, and Washington Streets border the property and provide access, as they have since the late 19th century. The loss of Mosher (Myrtle) Hall and Brackett (New Lincoln) Hall and the small-scale residential buildings to the west result in more open and fragmented spatial organization than seen in the period of significance. Today, only Wirth Hall (Anthony Memorial Hall) dominates the hill crest, with a subordinate Interpretive Design Center nearby, but set lower on the hilltop topography.

Camp Hill

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

The ground plane today is primarily turf grass with trees of varying sizes placed throughout the landscape. Tree plantings are emphasized along Fillmore Street, the Long Walk, and various property lines, although fewer trees are seen today than at the end of the period of significance (O'Donnell et al 2009: IX.4).

Views and vistas have been altered over time due to changes in vegetation type and density. Views of the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers to the southeast were once visible from Camp Hill, but the heavily wooded vegetation bordering the Appalachian Trail has now closed off those views. Conversely, views west to the more modern facilities on Camp Hill, such as parking lots and the Interpretive Design Center are now blocked by heavy tree canopy, resulting in a picturesque view of Camp Hill from Loudon and Cavalier Heights (O'Donnell et al 2009: VIII.2).

The topography of the site has changed over time. Today, the four governmental entities using the property, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (HFNHP), Stephen Mather Training Center, Interpretive Design Center, and the Appalachian Trail, have each changed the Camp Hill area according to their needs. Extensive grading and fill have changed the landscape to build up the hilltop area for additional, larger facilities which has in turn affected the steep south slopes and made them even steeper. Additionally, overland storm water drainage over the steep south and west slopes has contributed to erosion (O'Donnell et al 2009: VIII.6). Nevertheless, the overall topography of Camp Hill remains essentially intact.

The vegetation of Camp Hill today is similar to the latter part of the period of significance. The core landscape is partially enclosed with deciduous, evergreen, and flowering trees. On the southern edge of the site, native and invasive woodland species have enclosed the hilltop, recapturing the pre-Civil War wooded appearance. Clusters of vegetation are also found around buildings. To the east near the Morrell and Lockwood House properties, the area is more residential in character, with medium-sized deciduous and evergreen trees over open lawn.

While most city streets have remained in the same alignment since the beginning of the period of significance, internal and pedestrian circulation has changed greatly over time. Fillmore, Jackson, McDowell, and South Cliff Street have framed and provided access to the site since the mid-19th century. Many of the early internal drives were converted to pedestrian paths or removed altogether. The most notable pedestrian path that follows its historic alignment is the Long Walk, which was originally constructed of concrete but is now a wide brick path. Numerous other pedestrian paths have been removed or constructed as buildings came and went on the site. Few parking lots were in existence before and during the Storer College period, while today parking lots can be found west of Wirth Hall, south of the Shipley School, south of Cook Hall and east of McDowell Street. The Appalachian Trail and its connector trails pass along the steep slopes south of Camp Hill.

No significant constructed water features are extant at Camp Hill. Historically, at least one cistern was located on the site to provide to the paymaster's clerk's residence and a water tower and tank were constructed during the Storer College era.

A number of buildings from the period of significance remain extant. These include the four armory quarters, Lockwood House, Brackett House, Morrell House, and Anthony Memorial Hall, which all date to the earliest period of significance. Extensive construction during the Storer College period resulted in many new buildings, changing the landscape drastically over time. Buildings on site today that date from this period, including Lewis W. Anthony Building, the Bird-Brady House, Cook Hall, and the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church.

The most common small-scale feature during the period of significance was fencing. A variety of wooden, wire, and iron fencing separated properties and surrounded residences. Stone walls were also found. The wooden post-and-rail fencing located on the site today is not in a historic alignment. This fencing is a non-contributing feature but compatible to the period of significance. Extant small-scale features that date to the period of significance include Stone Retaining Walls, the Alumni Fence and Gate, the Morrell Memorial, the John Brown monument and the sundial.

The Seven Aspects of Integrity

1. Location – The location of a property is an important factor in determining why the property was created. If a property is separated from its location, the sense of its historic uses, meaning, and character is fragmentary at best. The hilltop location of the core Camp Hill landscape is essential to its design, initial character, evolution and current conditions. Overall, the location of the site remains largely intact. The Camp Hill landscape retains a high level of integrity of location (O'Donnell et al 2009: X.5).

2. Design – The design of a historic property reflects the functions, technologies, and aesthetics of its historic period and can include elements such as massing, spatial arrangement, site layout, texture and color of materials, style of ornamental detailing, and type of plantings. At Camp Hill, the initial site layout was not designed by a master architect or landscape architect, but rather evolved from functionalities and local and regional traditions. However, beginning in the early 20th century, Storer College administrators initiated a phase of careful campus expansion with the goal of creating a closed campus on Camp Hill. The college hired surveyors, planners, architects, and landscape architects to design master plans and guide future improvements to the landscape. Planning efforts utilized buildings and vegetation to reinforce the idea of an open, contained campus green.

Overall, the spatial organization of the property has been altered through the removal of important site features and structures. Major components of the site layout such as Mosher and Brackett Halls, the formal garden, and some vegetation along the Shaded Walk and drive to the east of Wirth Hall have been removed from the landscape, which has resulted in a low level of design integrity in the campus core. Farther east, few changes have occurred near Lockwood and Morrell Houses, and the site retains a moderate level of integrity. Overall, significant changes to the campus core dictate that the landscape as a whole exhibits low to moderate integrity of design (O'Donnell et al 2009: X.5-6).

3. Setting – Setting addresses the character of the place in which the property played its historic role, which extends beyond the actual property boundaries. Setting includes the physical elements of a site,

including character-defining features, such as spatial organization, vegetation, topography, circulation, and small scale features. Overall, the integrity of the setting of Camp Hill is moderate. The neighborhood context in which the core campus and eastern college properties were situated remains intact. Buildings remain tightly positioned on narrow lots and residential in scale. The street layout is fundamentally unchanged since the historic period.

Despite historical continuity, the Camp Hill landscape is degraded by several alterations to its setting. The construction of new buildings and structures within the core landscape setting, such as the Relocation Center and the Interpretive Design Center with surrounding plaza and walks, affect the historic campus setting. The historic setting of the college within a neighborhood context is lessened by the addition of parking areas along Fillmore Street and west of Curtis Freewill Baptist Church, since the lots lend an institutional character to the landscape. Contemporary circulation routes, including the parking lots to the west of Curtis Freewill Baptist Church and the vehicular drive and lot to the west of Wirth Hall, are visual and physical alterations to the historic landscape that also degrade the setting. Transformations in the setting surrounding the entire Camp Hill landscape are limited, so the neighborhood character and patterns remain evident, thus a moderate level of integrity of setting remains (O'Donnell et al 2009: X.6).

4. Materials – The exterior materials original to, or restored to, the period of significance are important elements of landscape integrity. Overall, historic materials of the Camp Hill landscape remain, although considerable material loss is noted. The topography and soils have been significantly altered at the campus core as the result of several modern construction projects, including the Interpretive Design Center, ranch-style houses (now removed), Wirth Hall parking lot, and Relocation Center. Buildings dating to the period of significance retain their historic materials, including brick and local stone. These buildings include the four original armory quarters, Lockwood House, Brackett House, Morrell House, and Anthony Memorial Hall, as well as buildings dating to the Storer College period, including Lewis W. Anthony Building, the Bird-Brady House, Cook Hall, and the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church. Wood frame buildings from the period of significance have all been lost. Much of the historic vegetation material of the Camp Hill landscape has also been lost and non-original and invasive plant species are found on site today. A number of the trees that shaded the walk to the east of Wirth Hall are gone, resulting in scattered groupings of trees rather than continuous rows. The geometric boxwood garden south of Wirth Hall has been removed and replaced with a brick plaza and new plantings. Elaborate plantings around Wirth Hall are also not original, and do not reflect the historic design. Some sections of paths and drives within the grounds maintain original alignments, though original paving materials have been removed or covered with layers of asphalt or concrete. The original walk and drive east of Wirth Hall was removed and paved with brick for pedestrian use. Iron and wood fencing along Fillmore and McDowell Streets remain from the historic period. Overall, substantial losses of historic materials and deterioration of existing materials result in a low level of integrity for landscape materials in the Camp Hill landscape, while a moderate amount of integrity of materials remains for the contributing buildings on site (O'Donnell et al 2009: X.7).

5. Workmanship – Overall, expressions of workmanship during the period of significance for the Camp Hill landscape are limited. Loss of historic fabric, including buildings, structures, objects, and

circulation routes, result in low integrity of workmanship. The design skill evident throughout the first half of the 20th century as Storer College administrators and planners worked to craft an enclosed campus has likewise been compromised through removals and contemporary additions to the landscape. Reconfigured path and drive layouts no longer reflect the workmanship of the historic circulation system and have altered materials and related historic construction techniques. While many elements have been lost over time, the remaining historic structures and features continue to display the style, craft, material, and technique of the period of significance. Extant structures and buildings represent historic construction techniques. For example, Cook Hall was built by masons with materials from a limestone quarry on Camp Hill and the iron perimeter fence and stone Alumni Gate piers are notable features displaying 1920s stone and metalwork craft. Overall workmanship displayed within the Camp Hill cultural landscape is moderate due to the limited, but representative remaining features exhibiting workmanship from the period of significance (O'Donnell et al 2009: X.7-8).

6. Feeling – Assessment of feeling relates directly to the levels of integrity present in location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship at Camp Hill. Feeling describes what the property feels like or the senses it evokes to a person on the property. At Camp Hill, the removal of historic features has greatly diminished the feeling of an enclosed college campus. The removal of both Brackett and Myrtle Halls disrupts the feeling of formality and prominence of the triad of buildings atop the topographical crest of Camp Hill. As expected, the historical feeling of the landscape conveys greater integrity closer to original features dating to the period of significance. Few removals or additions have occurred to the east, near the Morrell House, and thus the integrity of feeling is high, while the feeling of the campus core is low to moderate. The lack of important campus buildings, circulation routes, and historic vegetation in the landscape today fails to evoke the overall feeling of the landscape during the period of significance. However, some character-defining elements of the historic landscape, such as the Long Walk and the lawn to the east of that walk, do evoke the campus feeling. Overall integrity of the feeling of the Camp Hill neighborhood is high, but the campus core area is low, thus resulting in a moderate level of integrity (O'Donnell et al 2009: X.8).

7. Association – A property with high integrity of association portrays its historic character through physical elements and their relationships to each other. Association, like feeling, is perceptual. Despite the loss of character-defining features corresponding to the historic eras at Camp Hill, associations with the site's military and educational history remain. The Camp Hill landscape thus reflects a high level of association with historically significant events, such as John Brown's raid, the Civil War, and the founding of Storer College (O'Donnell et al 2009: X.8).

CONCLUSIONS

The Camp Hill landscape is historically significant under three out of the four National Register criteria, but particularly Criterion A, the association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of United States history. The landscape is associated with significant historic events, including John Brown's Raid, the Civil War, and the formation of Storer College; important people such as the U.S. Armory Paymaster Edward Lucas, Jr., Civil War Generals Henry Hall Lockwood and Philip Henry Sheridan; and is an example of a vernacular landscape with an

ongoing evolution from the mid-19th century through the mid-20th century, the majority of which was devoted to the development of a formal college campus centered on the topographical crest of Camp Hill.

Overall, the Camp Hill cultural landscape has experienced a great deal of change from the period of significance to today. These changes have yielded low or low to moderate levels of integrity for design, materials, and workmanship. Both the setting and feeling for the Camp Hill landscape retain moderate integrity. Integrity of location and association remain high. Overall, the integrity rating for the Camp Hill landscape is moderate. Integrity levels near Lockwood and Morrell Houses to the east are generally higher than in the core campus. Despite a moderate overall level of integrity, documentary evidence for the site presents some opportunities to strengthen landscape character to reflect to a greater degree the period of significance (O'Donnell et al 2009: X.8-9).

Aspects of Integrity:	Location
	Design
	Setting
	Materials
	Workmanship
	Feeling
	Association

Landscape Characteristic:

Spatial Organization

Historic Conditions

Armory Period (1846-1858)

The spatial organization of the Camp Hill landscape during this period was defined by the four large armory dwellings along the southern frontage of Fillmore Street, smaller private residences along the north side of Fillmore Street, and the early alignments of Washington, Fillmore, Lancaster, Columbia, Gilmore, and McDowell Streets. The two largest armory dwellings, the superintendent's quarters (Anthony Memorial Hall) and the paymaster's quarters (Lockwood House), were positioned on the two highest points of Camp Hill, with the paymaster's quarters to the east overlooking Lower Town and the superintendent's quarters located to the west at a slightly higher elevation. The smaller armory residences, the paymaster's clerk's quarters (Morrell House) and the superintendent's clerk's quarters (Brackett House), were identical structures located between the two larger armory residences. Overall, these early buildings divided and formed the space within the open knoll landscape.

John Brown's Raid & Civil War Period (1859-1865)

The spatial organization of the Camp Hill landscape during this period was defined by the large armory-era dwellings on the southern frontage of Fillmore Street, smaller private residences along the north side of Fillmore Street, and early street alignments. A large earthworks

fortification followed Jackson Street and created a rough U-shape with a westward protruding section to encompass the commanding officer's quarters. Civil War encampments with tents and shelters were set up west of the superintendent's quarters overlooking Union Street and Bolivar Heights to the west, as well as to the east of the superintendent's quarters, inside the earthworks. Overall, the landscape was open and bare, with little vegetation, and the ground plane was compacted earth (O'Donnell et al 2009: V.5-6).

Storer College Period (1866-1955)

The spatial organization of Camp Hill circa 1909 consisted of clustered campus buildings sited within the platted arrangement of streets and lots. The triad of Myrtle Hall, Anthony Memorial Hall, and Lincoln Hall, situated on the hilltop, dominated the campus landscape. Together with the location of the main campus buildings, the sloping topography on all sides spatially defined two halves of the campus landscape to the east and west. The east was characterized by an open green lawn delineated with a white picket fence, two drives, and Fillmore Street, while the west was more service-oriented with smaller-scale buildings and agricultural lands in a patchwork arrangement. Buildings were positioned squarely on the lots, with fences defining property boundaries. Vegetation was scattered throughout both halves of the campus, though it is generally concentrated along the entry drive and walk at the east facades of the three main buildings, providing a sense of enclosure (O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.21).

On the eastern side of Camp Hill, the spatial organization consisted of residential-scale buildings on narrow lots. Fillmore, Columbia, and Lancaster Streets created the grid that defined the northern and eastern portions of the site. This area was residential in character, with steep slopes and tree canopy to the south. McDowell (Morrell) House and Jackson House were set on opposite sides of the open, sloping lawn of the former armory property to the west of Lockwood House (O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.23).

(Note: Jackson House, although built during the period of significance is not listed on the National Register, due to a lack of integrity and is therefore not a contributing feature)

By 1950, the campus landscape core continued to be dominated by the three main buildings: Mosher (Myrtle) Hall, Anthony Memorial Hall and Brackett (Lincoln) Hall, located on the hilltop. Cook Hall was added at the southeast edge of the campus green. The siting of the main campus buildings divided the campus landscape into two sections—east and west. The east was the formal face of the campus, characterized by an open green lawn delineated by a wood fence, shaded Long Walk and drive, and Fillmore and McDowell Streets. The west was less formal, with smaller-scale buildings and features loosely arranged throughout the landscape. Vegetation was prolific in some areas throughout both halves of the campus, but is generally concentrated along Fillmore Street and the entry drive and walk at the east facades of the three main buildings, providing a sense of enclosure within the campus green (O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.25). An open football field was positioned on the western end of the site (O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.29).

Existing Conditions

Today, the four armory dwellings (now known as Lockwood House, Brackett House, Morrell House and Wirth Hall) no longer dominate the landscape as they did during the armory period. However, the early alignments of Washington, Fillmore, Lancaster, Columbia, Gilmore, McDowell, and Jackson Streets continue to spatially divide and provide access to Camp Hill. The addition of roads and parking lots has further changed the spatial organization of the site.

The spatial organization of Camp Hill bears little resemblance to its Civil War era appearance. The barren landscape of that period has been replaced by encroaching woodland vegetation from the south and west, planted trees, and turf grass. No trace of the temporary Civil War encampments and earthworks fortifications exist today.

The loss of Mosher (Myrtle) Hall and Brackett (Lincoln) Hall and the small-scale residential buildings to the west result in a more open and fragmented spatial organization than seen during the Storer College period. The loss of the triad of main campus buildings not only alters the setting of the former campus landscape, but changes the way in which Camp Hill is viewed. Today, only Wirth Hall (formerly Anthony Memorial Hall) dominates the hill crest, with a subordinate Interpretive Design Center nearby, but set lower on the hilltop topography. During the Storer College period, the density of tree rows and individual trees defined the edges of the property more than today. To the west of the former campus, the HFNHP Maintenance Center and a parking lot now take the place of the former football field (O'Donnell et al 2009: VIII.10). Together, the lost buildings and tree losses along the Long Walk and Fillmore Street result in a more open feeling today than during the Storer College period (O'Donnell et al 2009: IX.3-4).

The loss of important site features and structures has altered the spatial organization of the site. Major components of the site layout such as Mosher (Myrtle) and Brackett (Lincoln) Halls, the formal garden, and some vegetation along the shaded walk and drive to the east of Wirth Hall have been removed from the landscape. To the east of the campus core, few changes have occurred near Lockwood and Morrell House, where the site retains a moderate level of integrity (O'Donnell et al 2009: X.5-6). The major circulation grid has also remained mostly unchanged, however, which adds to the integrity of design. The residential setting that has surrounded Camp Hill from the period of significance until today has contributed to a moderate integrity of setting (O'Donnell et al 2009O'Donnell et al 2009O'Donnell et al 2009).

Views and Vistas

Historic Conditions

Armory Period (1846-1858)

The superintendent's quarters (now Wirth Hall) and the paymaster's quarters (now Lockwood House) were positioned on the two highest points of Camp Hill. The paymaster's quarters to the east overlooked Lower Town, while the superintendent's quarters was located to the west at a slightly higher elevation. Both residences had commanding views to the confluence of the two rivers and likely unobstructed views between the east and west ends of Camp Hill. The smaller armory residences, the paymaster's clerk's quarters (Morrell House) and the superintendent's clerk's quarters (Brackett House), were located between the two larger armory residences with more limited views.

John Brown's Raid & Civil War Period (1859-1865)

The destruction from the war led to a sharp decrease in vegetation, creating even more open views throughout Camp Hill.

Storer College Period (1866-1955)

Views east to and from Anthony Memorial Hall (now Wirth Hall) were partially screened by deciduous tree canopy. Views west were more open with limited vegetation (O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.21).

Existing Conditions

Views to the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, the Gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, Lower Town, and unobstructed views across Camp Hill are no longer present as they were during the Armory period (O'Donnell et al 2009: VIII.7). Today, dense woodland vegetation to the south and west of Camp Hill as well as the vegetation and buildings within the Camp Hill core have limited the views across the site compared to the this period.

The nearly unobstructed views to and from Camp Hill during the Civil War period have changed dramatically. Today, vegetation and the addition of buildings not present during the Civil War period block these historic views.

Views of the Camp Hill landscape from the Storer College period to today are also somewhat changed. Tree losses have created openings with selected views, while tree growth in other locations has blocked views. In general, with the loss of vegetation along the Long Walk, views to Wirth Hall are more open. In contrast, woodland vegetation to the south has blocked views of the Interpretive Design Center; however, screening the more contemporary building from view may be desirable. The loss of buildings and circulation patterns has also contributed to changed views of the Camp Hill landscape (O'Donnell et al: IX.4).

The historic views from Camp Hill are linked to its hilltop location. Due to changes in vegetation, there is only one contributing view left.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Views up/down Long Walk
Feature Identification Number:	144807
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Topography

Historic Conditions

Armory Period (1846-1858)

Camp Hill consisted of undulating topography with steep ravines and slopes to the south and west toward the Shenandoah River and what would later become Union Street. The superintendent's quarters was sited on the highest point of Camp Hill as a symbol of the rank

and power within the armory below in Lower Town. Similarly, the paymaster's quarters were also located on a high point, though at a slightly lower elevation. The topography surrounding the superintendent's and paymaster's clerk's quarters was likely more level, having been graded during construction. The topography of the surrounding streets was also likely somewhat even from grading and improvements in the late 1850s (O'Donnell et al 2009: IV 6).

John Brown's Raid & Civil War Period (1859-1865)

Except for the changes that occurred from the construction of an earthworks fortification and ditch along Jackson Street, there was little topographic change to the site during the Civil War period. The earthworks along Jackson Street, 1,250 feet in length, surrounded the area to the west of the commanding officer's quarters with a westward protruding section that encompassed the building itself. A 9-foot by 4-foot ditch followed the west edge of the earthworks (O'Donnell et al 2009: V.6).

Storer College Period (1866-1955)

Though available documentation does not address topographical changes, some degree of ground plane manipulation probably occurred as the campus developed with the construction of new buildings and facilities. Ravines and depressions were filled in to create a gentle and more even ground plane for the core campus around the three main college buildings, Myrtle, Lincoln, and Anthony Memorial Halls. The surrounding topography may also have been altered during construction of new streets (O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.21).

Existing Conditions

The topography of Camp Hill has been significantly altered since the beginning of the period of significance. Today, the addition and demolition of buildings, circulation routes, and parking lots has changed the natural topography of the site that was extant during the Armory period. Only the topography immediately surrounding the four armory quarters and the newly created street grid remain largely unaltered.

The slight changes in topography that occurred during the Civil War period are no longer in evidence. Any remains of the defensive earthworks built at that time were probably erased by the many changes throughout the Storer College period and beyond.

The overall topography of the core Camp Hill landscape today is generally consistent with the topography of the property during the Storer College period with changes in some areas. Wirth Hall (formerly Anthony Memorial) remains on highest elevation of Camp Hill. To the north, south, east, and west the ground plane slopes away from the hilltop. Targeted topographic changes relate to the addition of contemporary buildings and facilities and the construction of internal drives and parking lots. Notable topographic changes are evident today around the Interpretive Design Center building and adjacent plaza, west parking lot, and McDowell Street parking lot with sloping man-made terraces. These construction projects have changed the topography from that of the Storer College period. Limited changes in micro-topography relate to the gradual removal and addition of features such as vegetation. The addition of plantings

and mulch at building foundations, such as Wirth Hall, has slightly raised topography in these areas (O'Donnell et al 2009: IX.4).

The construction of new buildings and structures within the core of Camp Hill has affected the integrity of the site's topography. Contemporary circulation routes, including parking lots to the west of Curtis Freewill Baptist Church and the vehicular drive and lot to the west of Wirth hall, are visual and physical alterations to the historic topography. However, transformations surrounding the Camp Hill landscape are limited, thus a moderate level of integrity in setting remains (O'Donnell et al 2009: X.6).

Vegetation

Historic Conditions

Armory Period (1846-1858)

Vegetation during this period included a garden plot and "forest trees" at the armory superintendent's quarters. Larger garden plots for Lower Town workers may have been located on open lands on Camp Hill as well. Though little information is known about the type of vegetation within the garden plots, it likely included vegetables, herbs, and other useful plants from the time period. The "forest trees" were likely native deciduous trees transplanted from the nearby woodlands (O'Donnell et al 2009: IV 6).

John Brown's Raid & Civil War Period (1859-1865)

Vegetation on Camp Hill was quite dense in the early 1860s, but substantially diminished by 1865. It included meadow and field with tall grasses, wildflowers, shrubs, and small trees growing voluntarily. The landscape contained a few small scattered deciduous and evergreen trees, but was mostly covered in low-growing, deciduous shrubs, tall grasses, and herbaceous vegetation. The ground plane was compacted earth due to the heavy traffic in that area. Overall, vegetation was young and low-growing, indicating that older vegetation was probably cut down and used for firewood throughout the Civil War. Limited surviving trees and shrubs were located throughout the denser residential area of Camp Hill (O'Donnell et al 2009: V.6).

Storer College Period (1866-1955)

Vegetation within the core campus landscape consisted primarily of lawn and deciduous trees. The ground plane was covered in a mixed-species turf grass in more public campus areas and other herbaceous grasses in the agricultural and campus service areas. The majority of tree canopy was located east of the main campus buildings. Groves of deciduous trees were roughly aligned to the walk and drive that separated the campus buildings from the expansive open green to the east. In particular, clusters of trees grew to the northeast of Myrtle Hall, east of Lincoln Hall, and east of Anthony Memorial Hall. Tree species included native woodland vegetation like maples (*Acer* species), black locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*), walnut (*Juglans* species), linden (*Tilia* species), and elm (*Ulmus* species). Some ornamental vegetation was also planted, such as Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra*). Very few shrubs or understory vegetation were planted within the campus at this time, with the exception of a few foundation planting and vines at Anthony Memorial Hall. North of Fillmore Street, deciduous trees are scattered throughout the open lots west of the Freewill Baptist Church (O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.21-22).

On the eastern side of Camp Hill, vegetation consisted of lawn and deciduous trees. Scattered deciduous trees were found in the open area between McDowell (Morrell) House and Jackson House, along with a fenced garden area east of McDowell (Morrell) House. Large deciduous trees lined Fillmore Street at McDowell (Morrell) House, while other deciduous trees were located along Columbia Street. In addition, a row of four unidentified shrubs were planted along the foundation of McDowell (Morrell) House, among scattered deciduous trees near the garden. To the west, between lots 2 and 3 in Block FF, a north-south row of small evergreen trees marks the property line south from Fillmore Street. The majority of tree canopy is located on the slopes that define the southern boundary of the site. Tree species documented in this area included American elm (*Ulmus americana*), white pine (*Pinus strobus*), and white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*) (O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.23). Other, undocumented species were also likely present.

In the latter Storer College years, vegetation was characterized by a relatively open ground plane of turf grass with individual freestanding trees to the east and west of Wirth Hall and tree rows along the Long Walk and Fillmore Street. More dense clusters of trees were located between Anthony Library and Bird-Brady House, and southeast and northwest of Jackson Cottage. North of Fillmore, tree rows lined Jackson Street and former property lines of the school. Evergreens were also located adjacent to Wirth Hall.

Understory vegetation in the Storer College years consisted of deciduous shrub hedges that lined the Long Walk, Bird-Brady House, McDowell Street, and a portion of Jackson Street. Additional shrubs were also located in the formal garden between Brackett and Wirth Halls and flanking Anthony Library and in front of Cook Hall.

Vegetable gardens tended by students, faculty and residents were also part of the historic vegetation.

Existing Conditions

The vegetation of Camp Hill today no longer reflects the productive landscape seen during the Armory period. Vegetable gardens have not been in existence on the site since the Storer College period and today the ground plane vegetation is primarily turf grass.

Few, if any, trees on Camp Hill date to the Civil War period or before. The destruction of the war during this period decimated most of the vegetation on the site. Today, the vegetation of Camp Hill bears little resemblance to that period of time.

The vegetation of today most closely resembles that of the later Storer College period. Today, a number of free-standing individual trees can be found on the site, though few date to the period of significance. Tree rows along the Long Walk and Fillmore Street are fragmented with gaps due to lost trees, and most of the evergreens adjacent to Wirth Hall have been removed. Additional evergreen and flowering trees that are more contemporary in nature have been

planted throughout the Camp Hill core landscape and do not reflect the appearance of the former Storer College campus. North of Fillmore Street, some trees remain from the period of significance, while others have been removed and are now stumps. A number of flowering trees have been planted at the edges of the parking lots and former property lines, some in the same locations as the lost deciduous trees. Few shrubs remain from the period of significance. At the northeast corner of Jackson and Fillmore Streets are located a small number of contributing shrubs (Core Vegetation Treatment Plan Map VTP-A, O'Donnell et al 2009: XII.4). Stumps mark the locations of the former boxwoods (*Buxus sempervirens*). Non-contributing, but compatible are remnants of the formal boxwood garden found south of Wirth Hall. All campus hedges and shrubs in front of Cook Hall have been removed. Additional shrubs have been added to the Camp Hill landscape since the period of significance, particularly surrounding Wirth Hall. These existing shrubs date to the latter half of the 20th century, are located in a new pattern, and do not correspond to historical locations.

Vegetable gardens are no longer a feature of the landscape.

Woodland at the south edge of the site has increased between the period of significance and today. Historically, open slopes of lawn provided a buffer between campus buildings and the woodland; however, today the woodland abuts the buildings on Camp Hill.

Overall, the vegetation loss and growth between the period of significance and today has contributed to the level of openness and enclosure in the landscape today. The concentration of plantings has shifted from the vicinity of the Long Walk and Fillmore Street to a more evenly spread tree cover dispersed throughout the entire core landscape. Additionally, the dense woodland growth to the south has encroached on Camp Hill (O'Donnell et al 2009: IX.4).

Much of the historic vegetation material of the Camp Hill landscape has been lost over time and non-original and invasive plant species are found on site today. A number of the trees that shaded the walk to the east of Wirth Hall have been lost, resulting in scattered groupings of trees rather than continuous rows. The boxwood garden south of Wirth Hall has been removed and replaced with a brick plaza and new plantings. Elaborate plantings around Wirth Hall are also not original, nor do they reflect the historic design. Other historic trees and garden spaces have been removed throughout the landscape. Because of this loss of historic vegetation, there is a low level of integrity of material (O'Donnell et al 2009: X.7).

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Some trees along and near Fillmore St

Feature Identification Number: 144811

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Shrubs ne corner of Fillmore and Jackson

Feature Identification Number: 144819

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Modern Screening Plants

Feature Identification Number: 144971

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Foundation Plantings

Feature Identification Number: 144967

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Trees along the Long Walk

Feature Identification Number: 144821

Feature: Woodlands south of site

Feature Identification Number: 144969

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



A comparison to the 1950s-era photograph of the same building located in the Site History section of this document clearly illustrates the encroachment of the woodland up the southern slope of the site (Fig. VIII.9 CLR, 2009).

Circulation

Historic Conditions

Armory Period (1846-1858)

Circulation throughout Camp Hill was comprised of an early grid of streets, including Washington Street, partially graded Fillmore Street extending from the paymaster's quarters to the superintendent's quarters, and partially improved Lancaster, Columbia, Gilmore, and McDowell Streets between Washington and Fillmore Streets. A gravel drive around the superintendent's house was also a key circulation feature at this time. Other circulation features included walks through the garden and grounds at the superintendent's house (O'Donnell et al 2009: IV.6). An additional gravel drive and walks likely existed at the paymaster's clerk's quarters (O'Donnell et al 2009: IV.7).

John Brown's Raid & Civil War Period (1859-1865)

Circulation at this time still included the Armory period grid of streets including Washington Street to the north, Fillmore Street extending from the paymaster's quarters to the earthworks at the superintendent's quarters, and Lancaster, Columbia, Gilmore, and McDowell Streets between Washington and Fillmore Streets. A gravel drive extending south from Fillmore Street to the armory superintendent's quarters, known as Lincoln Avenue, is a key circulation feature, as is a drive that breached the earthworks fortifications, likely at Washington Street. Avenues between tents and shelters also became important circulation features at this time. At the encampment to the east of the commanding officer's quarters, Lincoln Avenue is aligned north-south and passes in front of the armory dwelling; Grant Avenue is at the north edge of the encampment and appears to be aligned with Fillmore Street; and Dupont Avenue is at the south edge and is aligned with present-day South Cliff Street. Because of the heavy use of the entire Camp Hill landscape during this period, most circulation occurred over open ground, not necessarily on designated routes (O'Donnell et al 2009: V.6).

Storer College Period (1866-1955)

Circulation during this period expanded to include a wide array of vehicular and pedestrian routes. The early street grid pattern became more formal and developed with new street segments of Taylor, Jackson, McDowell, South Cliff, and Fillmore Streets. This grid forms the basic surrounding context of the campus. Fillmore Street was extended west to Taylor Street, which connected to Washington at the north. Jackson Street provided another connection between Fillmore and Washington Streets.

Campus circulation developed with a series of gravel and compacted earth drives and paths. From Fillmore Street, two main drives led into the campus. One entry drive, located to the east of Anthony Memorial Hall, was oriented north-south, roughly following the alignment of the former Lincoln Avenue laid out during the Civil War era. It continued south past the front facades of Myrtle Hall, Anthony Memorial Hall, and Lincoln, where it turned to the west and paralleled the south elevation of Lincoln Hall. The second entry drive was positioned west of the three main campus buildings at a slightly different angle. At the northeast corner of the Lewis W. Anthony Industrial Building, the two entry drives intersected and branched to form a number of other campus drive segments. Two drives passed to the west and east of Anthony

Industrial, respectively; while a third drive passed to the east of the College Barn. All three drives looped to the southeast and rejoined to form secondary access drive that extended to the intersection of McDowell and South Cliff Streets(O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.22).

In terms of pedestrian circulation, the Storer College Campus included multiple gravel or compacted earth walks that connected the campus buildings. A walk paralleled the north-south entry drive east of the main campus buildings and joined to one east-west walk that accessed Myrtle Hall, three walks that provided access to Anthony Memorial Hall and one walk that led to Lincoln Hall. Information on other pedestrian circulation routes is limited, though a narrow secondary walk extended from Lincoln Hall to the northwest and west and another walk extended south from the DeWolf Industrial Building. Two walks, one of stone and one of gravel or compacted earth, were located north of Sinclair Cottage. The stone walk led to the cottage while the other path led to the core campus landscape. Large areas of compacted earth east of the College Barn and south of the Freewill Baptist Church indicate large number of pedestrians and users in these areas. Other pedestrian circulation movements likely used the campus drives and lawn areas traversing the open ground plane instead of utilizing formal paths (O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.22).

Existing Conditions

Existing roads, parking lots, and paths of Camp Hill display considerable change from the historical condition. The city streets, including Fillmore, Jackson, McDowell, and South Cliff Street, frame and provide access to the core landscape. In general, these streets are unchanged from their alignments during the Armory period, although grading and improvement have taken place over time. Additional gravel walks and drives that existed from this period are no longer in evidence.

The temporary circulation routes developed during the Civil War period are no longer in evidence today, although the continued reliance on the grid of city streets developed during the mid-19th century has persisted until today.

Today, internal site drives and parking lots dating from the Storer College period at the Camp Hill core have been altered substantially. The gravel campus drives have been removed, converted to pedestrian paths, or truncated for service drives and parking lots. The former main entry drive adjacent to the Long Walk is now a brick pedestrian path, while the access drive from South Cliff Street is now divided into two non-contiguous segments blocked by the construction of the Interpretive Design Center. The east segment is an asphalt service drive and parking lot south of Cook Hall and the west segment is a deteriorated asphalt and concrete service drive. All other former gravel campus drives have been removed. Asphalt drives were constructed in the latter half of the 20th century.

The Storer College historic landscape had limited areas for vehicular parking, located south of Brackett Hall. Today, the gravel parking areas have been removed and five lots provide parking space for the core Camp Hill landscape. Parking areas today include lots west of

Wirth Hall, south of the Shipley School, south of Cook Hall and east of McDowell Street.

In terms of pedestrian circulation, the landscape during the Storer College period had few paths and walks; pedestrian movements were mainly accommodated through the campus drives. Most notable was the concrete Long Walk, now a wide brick path. Other concrete walks provided access to Mosher Hall, Wirth Hall, Brackett Hall, and Cook Hall. Today, these other walks have been removed entirely with the demolition of Mosher and Brackett Halls, and walks around Cook Hall have been altered. Some existing walks to Wirth Hall follow historic alignments, but are new construction. Walks present in the latter Storer College period and remaining today include concrete walks at the Bird-Brady House. A remnant of a historic walk is located at the former site of the President's House at the corner of Jackson and Fillmore Streets. Concrete walks, steps, and cheek walls comprise the circulation routes around Cook Hall. Another remnant of early Storer College-era sidewalks is located on the site of the now demolished Sinclair Cottage. Paths and walks of materials other than concrete include a brick path and wood steps at the Freewill Baptist Church, brick and stone paths at Morrell House. Both of these date to the period of significance, with the stone walk west of Morrell House likely dating to the late 19th or early 20th century (O'Donnell et al 2009: VII.18).

Today, numerous other pedestrian paths of various materials exist in the Camp Hill landscape (O'Donnell et al 2009: IX.6).

The grid of city streets, including Fillmore, Washington, Lancaster, Columbia, Gilmore, and McDowell Streets have remained in their historic alignment throughout the period of significance. Some alteration to circulation patterns, especially within the former Storer College campus, has degraded the design integrity. Overall, however, the continuity of major streets over time has created a moderate integrity of setting and design.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Fillmore Street

Feature Identification Number: 144823

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Parking Lots

Feature Identification Number: 144981

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Jackson Street

Feature Identification Number: 144825

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Brick Pedestrian Paths

Camp Hill

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Feature Identification Number:	144983
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing
Feature:	McDowell Street
Feature Identification Number:	144831
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Concrete Pedestrian Paths
Feature Identification Number:	144987
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing
Feature:	Gilmore Street
Feature Identification Number:	144837
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Appalachian Trail Spurs
Feature Identification Number:	144989
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing
Feature:	Columbia Street
Feature Identification Number:	144845
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Pedestrian Paths near Wirth Hall
Feature Identification Number:	144991
Type of Feature Contribution:	Non Contributing
Feature:	Lancaster Street
Feature Identification Number:	144871
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	South Cliff Street
Feature Identification Number:	144897
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Taylor Street
Feature Identification Number:	144883

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Long Walk

Feature Identification Number: 144899

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Two Remain sect of access drive from South Cliff Street (Now consists of two non-contiguous sections on either side of the IDC)

Feature Identification Number: 144903

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Remnant of walk at northeast corner of Jackson and Fillmore Streets leading to the site of the President's House

Feature Identification Number: 144913

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Remnant of walk at southwest corner of Jackson and Fillmore Streets near the site of Sinclair Cottage

Feature Identification Number: 144917

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Remnant of walk on the south side of the Bird-Brady House

Feature Identification Number: 144919

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Brick path and wood steps to the Freewill Baptist Church at northwest corner of Jackson and Fillmore Streets

Feature Identification Number: 144927

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stone walk near Morrell House

Feature Identification Number: 144929

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The Long Walk retains its historic alignment and the two limestone pillars dedicated to Storer students who fought in World War I and known as the Soldiers Gate are visible here (1920s image Fig. VI.41 CLR, 2009, 2010 pic NCR CLP). .

Constructed Water Features

Historic Conditions

Armory Period (1846-1858)

A cistern was likely built at the time of the construction of the paymaster's clerk's quarters to provide fresh water to the residence, although its location is unknown (O'Donnell et al 2009: IV.6).

John Brown's Raid & Civil War Period (1859-1865)

A cistern was still in place during this time period, although its location is unknown (O'Donnell et al 2009: V.6).

Storer College Period (1866-1955)

In 1915, a 70-foot, 50,000-gallon capacity water tower and tank were constructed between Anthony Memorial Hall and the DeWolf Industrial Building to replace the water system

installed in 1911. Later, in 1917, a pipeline was laid from the tank to the Shenandoah Pulp Company mill, located along the Shenandoah River directly below the campus, to fill the water tank (O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.13).

Existing Conditions

No evidence of the cisterns built during the Armory period and Civil War period are in existence today.

The water tower, the only water-related feature in the Camp Hill core landscape during the Storer College period, no longer remains. No evidence of other historic constructed water features remains today (O'Donnell et al 2009: IX.6).

No extant water features remain on Camp Hill, therefore this feature has no integrity and is not contributing.

Buildings and Structures

Historic Conditions

Amory Period (1846-1858)

In 1847, at the western high point of Camp Hill, facing east onto a wide grassy lawn a new residence was constructed for the armory superintendent. (This building later became known as Anthony Memorial Hall). Designed by the current superintendent, Major John Symington, it was a large two-story brick house over an elevated basement with a two-story wing on the south joined to the main block by a passageway. The roofs were hipped and covered with slate. Four chimneys on the main block and one on the wing served ten fireplaces with marble mantles.

The armory paymaster's house was constructed on the eastern-most end Camp Hill, at a high point overlooking the point of confluence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. (This building later became known as Lockwood House) The first story was constructed in 1847-48 as a one-story brick house over full stone basement. It was about fifty-six by forty-feet and had a tin roof. A second story of brick with a slate-covered hip roof was added in 1856-57, at which time a two-story columned porch was built on the west elevation and a smaller one-story porch was added to the front or east elevation.

The armory superintendent's clerk's residence was constructed in 1856-57 on the corner of Lancaster and Fillmore Streets. (This building later became known as Brackett House) It is a two-story brick dwelling house built in a transitional Greek Revival/Italianate architectural style. Resting on a cut-stone foundation it measures about forty feet by thirty-three feet. The main entrance faces east and a second-story projecting iron balcony is located on the north side of the building. At the rear or south elevation is a two-story brick wing measuring about twenty-three feet by nineteen feet.

The armory paymaster's clerk's dwelling was constructed in 1856-57 on the corner of Columbia and Fillmore Streets. (This building later became known as Morrell House) It is identical in plan to the armory superintendent's clerk's residence (Brackett House) except for

the presence of full-length shed-roofed porches.

Other structures of this early period included a stable and brick storehouse near the superintendent's quarters. Outbuildings were likely clustered together with fences delineating spaces between (O'Donnell et al 2009: IV.6).

John Brown's Raid & Civil War Period (1859-1865)

The four armory residences remain as the only major structures on the site during the Civil War period. The two clerk's houses were used as hospitals during 1862. In 1863, Union General Henry Hall Lockwood occupied the armory paymaster's quarters, which is when the structure became known as Lockwood House. In 1864, General Sheridan used Lockwood House as his headquarters for the start of his Shenandoah Valley campaign. All major structures on Camp Hill were damaged during the war (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.5).

A religious group, the Freewill Baptists saw a need to educate the newly freed African American. The group chose Harpers Ferry for its historic significance as the site of John Brown's raid to establish their Shenandoah Mission. A Miss Mann had started a school for refugee slaves at Lockwood House in the winter of 1864-65. Then at the close of the war, in 1865, Nathan C. Brackett of Phillips, Maine, started a Freedman's School there. This was, in a way, the beginning of Storer College. (O'Donnell et al 2009: V.4)

Other structures on Camp Hill at this time include a stable and a brick storehouse at the commanding officer's quarters. A small stable and other outbuildings may have been located near the paymaster's clerk's quarters (O'Donnell et al 2009: V.7).

Storer College Period (1866-1955)

The establishment of Storer College brought a period of great change to Camp Hill. As the college grew in enrollment, new structures were built to house and educate students and staff. As older buildings became inadequate for the changing needs of the college, they were replaced with buildings that better fit the college's needs. Construction on Camp Hill remained steady until the college's closure in 1955.

In 1868, the same year the college was granted its charter by the State of West Virginia, construction began on the first men's dormitory, Lincoln Hall. Completed by 1870, the structure was a three-story, forty-by-seventy foot wooden building containing thirty-four double rooms (O'Donnell et al 2009:VI.4).

In 1878, Myrtle Hall (later Mosher Hall), a women's dormitory, was constructed. The building was a three-story, east-facing brick building measuring forty-three feet by eighty feet and was completed circa 1880. It had a mansard roof with dormer windows on all sides and a two-story columned porch. The upper story of the porch was not roofed. Improvements to the structure were carried out almost immediately after construction in 1881 and again in 1883 after the building sustained damages in a fire (O'Donnell et al 2009:VI.5).

Also 1878, a third story Mansard roof was added to Lockwood House for dormitory space.

In 1881, a center-hall and north wing were added to armory superintendant's quarters, now known as Anthony Memorial Hall. The older building then became the south wing of the new structure (Storer College NR 2001: 8.4). At this same time the original south wing of the 1840s building was demolished. The new building has a large pedimented central section and a north wing balancing the south (Harpers Ferry NR 1981:7-34, 35).

The Bird-Brady House was constructed circa 1890 south of the Anthony Industrial Building. The house was originally used for housing summer boarders and later became the home of Lura B. Lightner, Nathan Brackett's sister. The Bird-Brady House fronts onto an access road and is built into the hill overlooking the Shenandoah River. The front elevation is two stories. A stone basement above grade at the rear carries two stuccoed framed stories and a hipped roof. The front elevation is two stories, three bays wide. The frame structure is covered with stucco and rests on a one-story stone foundation and is three bays deep. It has a hipped roof with two interior chimneys in the ridge and one small stuccoed chimney. Pre-1970 images of this building show a roof on the two-story front porch, but currently the porch does not have roof and the porch wall is also different. A one-story stone garage was constructed west of the house in the 1920s (Storer College NR 2001: 7.7, O'Donnell et al 2009: Figure VII.35).

In 1891 the DeWolf Science Building was constructed immediately behind Anthony Memorial Hall. This was a stone building with a hipped roof, set into a slight hillside and connected by an east-west passageway to the west wall of the Anthony Memorial Hall's entrance hall. (Storer College NR 2001: 8.5)

The Curtis Freewill Baptist Church was constructed in 1894 along the west side of Jackson Street and the corner of Fillmore Street. The church is a one-story brick structure on a half story stone foundation. It has a gable roof sheathed with slate. The battlemented square bell tower, located on the southeast corner of the church body, has the main church entrance on its south elevation. A very shallow slate hipped roof covers the tower within the battlements. (Storer College NR 2001: 7.8).

Lewis W. Anthony Industrial Building was constructed in 1903 southwest of Anthony Memorial Hall. Designed in a Folk Victorian architectural style, the two story stone building was constructed into the hill, exposing only the upper story to the front. The building is a rubble stone structure with a gable roof. One story is above grade on the east and two stories are exposed on the west. The overhanging eaves at the gable ends are decorated with brackets and wood-trim at the apex. The building originally housed a carpenter shop, storage rooms, and offices. In 1953 the college added a two-story concrete block addition to the west side and converted the building to a library. The addition is six bays wide. (Storer College NR 2001: 7.7).

On April 12, 1909 Lincoln Hall burned down, leaving a void on the south edge of the campus landscape. The building was quickly replaced by a four-story, stone building in 1910 located in roughly the same vicinity. Thereby known as “New Lincoln Hall”, the building included a partial subterranean elevation to correspond with the hillside’s rugged topography (O’Donnell et al 2009:VI.11). It had a gable roof and dormer windows. It also had a pediment roof over the front entrance (O’Donnell et al 2009:Fig.VI.32).

The building became known as Brackett Hall in 1938 (O’Donnell et al 2009:VI.21).

In May 1909, the John Brown Fort was purchased in honor of the 50th anniversary of his raid on Harpers Ferry and the fort was reconstructed on the campus immediately east of New Lincoln Hall.

In 1909, a new house was built on the southeast corner of Jackson and Fillmore Streets. It is referred to most often as the President’s House as it was built as a residence for the college’s president. It was also called Waterman House (Storer College NR 2001: 7.6).

The Robinson Barn was built early in the Storer College period for the purpose of horticultural and animal husbandry instruction. In 1921, the barn was converted to a basketball court (Storer College NR 2001: 8.6).

In 1927, a fire severely damaged Anthony Memorial Hall, leaving only the brick walls standing. The building was reconstructed shortly after the fire (Storer College NR 2001: 7.5). Also in 1927, one-story frame porches were built at Brackett House on the front of the main house and the east side of the wing.

Permelia Eastman Cook Hall is a two-and-one-half story stone structure constructed in 1940 as the Home Economics Building and located southeast of Anthony Memorial Hall. The projecting front gable center section has three window lintels and the lower story windows share a continuous stone lintel with the name of the building engraved in the stone. The rear of the building has a central stone two-story addition with a rear entrance. The lower story is built into the hillside. (Storer College NR 2001: 7.6)

In 1947, after Storer College became a four-year college, the New Science Building was constructed in the vicinity of the barn complex (Storer College NR 2001: 8.6).

Other buildings on the Camp Hill site during the Storer College period include Sinclair Cottage, Saunders Cottage, Jackson Cottage, White Cottage, and Robinson Cottage. They were built during the late 19th and early 20th century by students and were used as boarding houses and residences for students and teachers. The only extant cottage of this type is the Bird-Brady House. (Storer College NR 2001: 8.5).

Also during this period, a stable and several small outbuildings were located near the McDowell (Morrell) House and Jackson House. These are no longer extant.

Existing Conditions

The four original armory quarters, Anthony Memorial Hall, Lockwood House, Brackett House and Morrell House all remain extant and have been rehabilitated to reflect their appearances during the Armory and Civil War periods.

Anthony Memorial Hall, now known as Conrad Wirth Hall and the Mather Training Center, was rehabilitated by NPS in the early 1960s. In 1963 the National Park Service made extensive interior alterations and built new porticos on the east elevations of the wings and a flagstone terrace on the east side of the central section. In the late 1960s an underground bomb shelter was added north of the north wing and connected to it (Harpers Ferry NR 1981:7-34, 35)

The third-story mansard roof at Lockwood House was removed and the house was restored to reflect its 1860 appearance in the mid-1960s by the NPS (Storer College NR 2001: 7.4). The building has been undergoing external renovation since 2009.

The exterior of Brackett House was restored by NPS in the 1970s and the shallow-hipped slate roof was replaced in 1998 (Storer College NR 2001: 7.4-5).

The exterior of Morrell House was also renovated by NPS in the 1970s. Paint was removed from the brick exterior and the slate roof was replaced in 1998 (Storer College NR 2001: 7.5).

Other Storer College period buildings that remain extant include the Lewis W. Anthony Building, the Bird-Brady House, Permelia Eastman Cook Hall, and the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church.

Sometime before 1959, probably in the 1950s, the President's House was demolished (O'Donnell et al 2009Fig.VII.4)

In 1963, Mosher (Myrtle) Hall, Brackett (Lincoln) Hall, Jackson, Saunders, and Sinclair Cottages, the DeWolf Industrial Building, and the Science Building were demolished by the NPS. The same year, an underground Relocation Center was constructed north of Anthony Memorial Hall, which remains today. In 1969, the Interpretive Design Center was constructed to the south of Anthony Memorial Hall (O'Donnell et al 2009: AppA.21).

In 1968, the NPS relocated the John Brown Fort from the Storer College campus nearer to its original location in Lower Town (Storer College NR 2001: 8.6).

The Robinson Barn was razed by the National Park Service in the 1970s and replaced by a tennis court (Storer College NR 2001: 8.6). The DeWolf Science Building was also removed in and the HFNHP maintenance facilities were constructed on Storer College's former football field (Storer College NR 2001: 8.6).

The National Park Service Harpers Ferry Center was built in 1970 on the site of the former New Lincoln Hall (Brackett Hall). The building is a low profile modern brick building set into the side of the hill above the Shenandoah River (Storer College NR 2001: 7.7).

A two-story frame house (Jackson House or Park Building No.82) with vinyl siding is located on Lancaster Street near Brackett House. The core of the frame structure is reportedly from an earlier frame house, but was drastically remodeled in the 1950s. The house has a one-story addition with a carport (Storer College NR 2001: 7.5).

Although many of the historic structures of Camp Hill are no longer extant, those that remain retain integrity of workmanship and material. The four original armory quarters were built of brick by local stonemasons. The Lewis W. Anthony Building, Bird-Brady House, Cook Hall, and the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church were built during the Storer College period by local brick and stonemasons in architectural styles appropriate for their purpose and time period. All of these contributing structures also retain integrity due to their association with important historical events. Lockwood, Morrell, and Brackett Houses, as well as Anthony Memorial Hall are associated with the Armory period and Civil War as well a Storer College era.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Conrad Wirth Hall (Anthony Memorial Hall, Armory Superintendent's House)

Feature Identification Number: 144931

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Jackson House (NPS Building No.82)

Feature Identification Number: 144959

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Relocation Center

Feature Identification Number: 145051

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Lockwood House (Armory Paymaster's House)

Feature Identification Number: 144933

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: National Park Service Harpers Ferry Center

Feature Identification Number: 144961

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Interpretive Design Center (IDC)

Camp Hill

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park

Feature Identification Number: 145053

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: HFNHP Maintenance Center

Feature Identification Number: 145055

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Brackett House (Armory Superintendent's Clerk's House)

Feature Identification Number: 144935

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Relocation Center

Feature Identification Number: 144951

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Morrell House (Armory Paymaster's Clerk's House)

Feature Identification Number: 144937

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Interpretive Design Center (IDC)

Feature Identification Number: 144955

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Bird-Brady House

Feature Identification Number: 144939

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: HFNHP Maintenance Center

Feature Identification Number: 144957

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Curtis Freewill Baptist Church

Feature Identification Number: 144941

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Lewis W. Anthony Industrial Building

Feature Identification Number: 144943

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Permelia Eastman Cook Hall

Feature Identification Number: 144945

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Circa 1910 postcards capture images of Storer College buildings. Notice the sparse use of trees, the compacted earth paths and drives and the absence of foundation plantings (Fig. VI.31 CLR, 2009).



Freewill Baptist Church

The Freewill Baptist Church. The 1887 Morrell Monument can be seen on the left side of the c 2009 picture (1961 image Fig. VII.6, c 2009 image Fig. VIII.32 CLR, 2009).



The Interpretive Design Center (IDC) was built in the late 1960s, after the historic period. The small John Brown Monument(1932), a contributing small-scale feature, can also be seen in the foreground of this photograph (NCR CLP 2010).

Small Scale Features

Historic Conditions

Armory Period (1846-1858)

Small scale features on Camp Hill during the Armory period consisted primarily of fencing (O'Donnell et al 2009: IV.6).

John Brown's Raid & Civil War Period (1859-1865)

Small-scale features during the Civil War period included encampment tents and other Civil War encampment-related elements (O'Donnell et al 2009: V.6).

Storer College Period (1866-1955)

The Morrell Memorial, constructed in 1887 in honor of the Reverend A.H. Morrell, consists of a six-foot tall, one-foot square Quincy granite stone set on a one-foot tall, two-foot square base. In 1932, a monument in honor of John Brown was constructed, although where it was originally placed is not known.

Stone retaining walls were built at White Cottage (O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.22) and were

located on the steep slopes to the south of McDowell (Morrell) and Jackson House and further west along the slopes (O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.24). Stone retaining walls were also built near the Bird-Brady House and along Jackson Street across from the Curtis Freewill Baptist Church (O'Donnell et al 2009:VI.27 IX.6). A retaining wall located along Fillmore Street north of Brackett House probably dates to the early 20th century (Donnell et al 2006:X.23)

In 1922 and 1923, a fence around the main campus area was constructed by Storer College masonry and carpentry students with the help of the Alumni Association. This white wood picket fence was then replaced with a metal picket fence with stone piers that defined the edge of the main campus. Two limestone pillars, dedicated to Storer students who fought in World War I, marked the entry drive and gate. Known as the Soldiers Gate and Alumni Fence, the structure was dedicated during Commencement exercises on May 20, 1923 (O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.14).

A white picket fence and gate lined Fillmore Street and McDowell Streets, fences delineated pasture and paddock spaces west and south of the College Barn, and fences stood around the Robinson Cottage and Sinclair Cottage. Other fences may have surrounded other campus cottages, such as the White Cottage and the unnamed cottage north of the College Barn. Fence posts east of Myrtle, Anthony, and Lincoln Halls marked the edges and intersections of paths. A fence east of the McDowell (Morrell) House enclosed a garden and a wire fence marked the property boundary between the parcel north of Jackson House and McDowell (Morrell) House (O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.24).

Small-scale features during this time period also included a series of cold frames used by students in gardening courses. They were located to the west of Anthony Memorial Hall. Benches were also found east of Anthony Memorial Hall along the entry drive (O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.23).

A sundial on a concrete pedestal was located adjacent to the tennis courts and dated to the 1920s. The same or another sundial sat north of Brackett Hall in the geometric garden in the 1950s.

Also present during the Storer College period was a flagpole, which stood to the east of the southernmost entrance to Anthony Memorial Hall, and metal pipe handrails (O'Donnell et al 2009: VI.27).

Existing Conditions

Fences

No historic wooden fencing remains at Camp Hill today. Although it is not in historic alignment, a three-rail wooden fence follows the perimeter of the campus green. This fence, though not historic, does have integrity of feeling, as the style and material of fencing reflects the period of significance.

Soldiers Gate and Alumni Fence

The Soldiers Gate and Alumni Fence continue to line the perimeter of the core campus along Fillmore Street. The stone gate posts and wrought iron gates and fence are in good condition. The gate and fence retain integrity due to their association with the history of Storer College and the workmanship reflected in the 1920s stone and metalwork.

Morrell Memorial

Today, the Morrell Memorial stands on its original site near the Freewill Baptist Church and is in good condition. The monument retains integrity due to its association with the historic figure of Reverend A.H. Morrell.

John Brown Monument

Today, the John Brown Monument is situated on the brick plaza of the Interpretive Design Center (O'Donnell et al 2009: IX.6). Although not in its original location the monument retains a moderate amount of integrity due to its association with the historic events of the John Brown Raid and its placement on the Storer College grounds during the period of significance.

Stone Retaining Walls

Many of the stone retaining walls built during the period of significance are no longer extant. Several remain, however, including the series of walls around the Bird-Brady House, a stretch of wall along Jackson Street which may have been related to the President's House property and a retaining wall located along Fillmore Street north of Brackett House.

Sundial

A sundial now sits on the Interpretive Design Center brick plaza and may be the 1920s sundial that originally stood near the tennis courts, although its exact origin is unknown. If it is not the 1920s sundial, it has stood in its current position since the 1950s, within the period of significance. Therefore, it does retain integrity based on its association with the history of Storer College and is contributing.

Flagpole

A flagpole is still extant on the campus, but it is no longer located at its original location and appears different from the historic flagpole. Further research is needed to determine if it is a contributing feature.

Other Small-Scale Features

Other small-scale features present today include metal handrails that have replaced the metal pipe handrails along walks and steps, interpretive signs, directional signs, pedestrian-scale bollard lights, globe light fixtures, benches, and utility poles. None of these reflect the historical character of the Storer College landscape and are therefore not contributing features (O'Donnell et al 2009: IX.7). Another non-contributing feature are the stone steps installed by the NPS on the Appalachian Trail Spurs.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Stone steps on the Appalachian Trail SPu

Feature Identification Number: 145279

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Soldiers Gate and Alumni Fence

Feature Identification Number: 144993

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Benches

Feature Identification Number: 145059

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Morrell Memorial

Feature Identification Number: 145031

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Utility Poles

Feature Identification Number: 145071

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: John Brown Monument

Feature Identification Number: 145083

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Sundial

Feature Identification Number: 145015

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stone Retaining Walls (at Byrd-Brady House and along Fillmore Street near Brackett House)

Feature Identification Number: 145017

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Compatible Three-Rail Wooden Fences

Feature Identification Number: 145065

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Wooden fences
Feature Identification Number: 145037
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Flagpole
Feature Identification Number: 145077
Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Feature: Metal handrails
Feature Identification Number: 145039
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Interpretive signs
Feature Identification Number: 145041
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Bollard lights
Feature Identification Number: 145043
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Globe lights
Feature Identification Number: 145027
Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Extant historic stone fences contribute to the integrity of the Camp Hill Landscape (NCR CLP 2010).



This three-rail fence along the perimeter of the campus green is considered non-contributing but compatible for its use of historic materials and style, which are similar to fences of the historic period (NCR CLP 2010).

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 08/24/2010

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Condition Assessment Date is the date the the park superintendent concurred with the findings of this CLI.

Overall, the Camp Hill cultural landscape is in fair condition. While many of the cultural and natural values are well preserved and maintained, several are not. A few examples of these include circulation features such as straight, paved paths that are unlike some of the historic paths that were generally curvilinear in response to local topography, and paved with local materials such as small stones or compacted earth. In the category of buildings and structures, many historic structures are missing or deteriorating. Some structures, such as the IDC, built after the period of significance do not reflect the architectural vernacular that developed between 1846 and 1955 on the Camp Hill landscape. Many of the established campus and residential-related landscape features that compose the spatial organization of Camp Hill are intact. Over time, however, portions of woodland near the Morrell House and pin oaks in the once-open lawns of Anthony Hall change the character of spatial organization on the site. Vegetation has also been used, as in the case of the IDC, in beds, as a screen and as foundation plantings. None of these uses are considered to be compatible with historic vegetation patterns on Camp Hill.

In order to improve the condition of Camp Hill, the park should complete the following:

Improve the state of the historic structures that are currently in poor or fair condition.
Construct all new structures and small-scale features with materials and styles that are compatible with those from the historic period. Remove and replace (if appropriate) features that are incompatible.
Reduce the use of asphalt and other paving on paths and parking areas.
Monitor and control invasive and exotic vegetation, especially in western portion of site.
Use historic records when attempting new plantings, use historic plant varieties, remove non-compatible plants.
Reduce erosion caused by altered topography.
Follow treatment recommendation in the 2009 Camp Hill Cultural Landscape Report

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Deferred maintenance of all structures, especially those that are

not currently in good condition will only support their further deterioration. Deferred maintenance of vegetation could lead to the further spread of aggressive invasive plants which reduce the overall integrity of vegetation on the site.

Type of Impact: Erosion
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: Erosion is a significant factor impacting Camp Hill. Due to the hilltop location of the landscape, it is important to control the flow of water downhill so it does not lead to, or increase the size of incised ephemeral or intermittent streams that could undermine the integrity of the topography on the, or cause damage to pathways such as the Appalachian Trail

Type of Impact: Impending Development
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: New construction on Camp Hill should be done in a manner that is compatible with historic patterns of construction in this area. Damage to surrounding landscapes and structures should be minimized by using careful construction techniques.

Type of Impact: Improper Drainage
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: Improper drainage could lead to flooding which could severely damage existing structures and landscape features.

Type of Impact: Inappropriate Maintenance
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: Inappropriate maintenance could influence views, lead to the removal of historically significant plants and plant species, negatively affect buildings and structures and alter topography if stormwater is dealt with improperly.

Type of Impact: Planting Practices
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: Inappropriate planting practices could negatively affect newly planted specimens and/or established plantings. Improperly placed plantings could impact views or building structures and

sidewalks.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants
External or Internal: Internal
Impact Description: Invasive plants impact the landscape by impeding natural plant succession and detracting from the historic vegetation.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Rehabilitation
Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report
Document Date: 06/30/2009

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

In addition to a Cultural Landscape Report for Camp Hil, another CLR was done for Lockwood House (the project area also included Brackett House) The date of this document is June 2006. (See References section)

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 06/30/2009

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

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| Citation Author: | O'Donnell, Patricia M., et al |
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| Citation Author: | O'Donnell, Patricia M., et al |
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| Citation Publisher: | National Park Service |
| Citation Author: | Snell, Charles W. and Barry Mackintosh |
| Citation Title: | National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park |
| Year of Publication: | 1980 |
| Citation Author: | Harpers Ferry Planning Commission |
| Citation Title: | National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, Harpers Ferry Historic District |
| Year of Publication: | 1979 |
| Citation Author: | Wallace, Edith B. and Paula S. Reed |
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